THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE FASHIONS.

The Goddess on the Boulevards—A New Decree—Styles for December—Materials and Patterns—Dresses, Petticoats, Paletots, Basques, and Hats—A Discussion on Trimmings—Opera Cloaks and Furs.

PARIS, December 7.—There are very few ladies who, while sitting for their portraits, look exactly like themselves on ordinary occasions, not at all as they do, for instance, when an all-absorbing dark perplexes their ingenuity. Not that they are a shade less lovely while employed in homely pursuits, though they will not be love it, but it is because studied posture, fixed smile, and composed curve of every line are antagonistic to woman's nature, which is essentially versatile.

This simple fact struck Fashion while walking down the Boulevards a few days ago. She noticed—and she is a keen observer—that all the ladies she met were the same official portrait sitting appearance. She tripped home rather faster than usual that day, and those who knew her remarked that an unwonted air or determination had settled on her brow. If Fashion were a Londoner, which before her birth she determined she never would be, it would seem correct to say that on reaching her dwelling she rapped double knocks till her door was opened; but she is a Parisian, and lives in the Rue des Bons Enfants, not far from the Place des Martyrs, where she sets up such a fearful ringing of bells that her own attendant, Folichonne started to her feet with strong hopes that her admirer, Cocodès, had brought her a ticket for the Vie Parisienne Folichonne is passionately fond of Offenbach's music.

She was much disappointed when her lady called for writing materials ere she had fairly crossed the threshold of her tasteful residence. When they were placed before her, Folichonne knew by the reckless energy with which Fashion pushed back her au-quetaire cuffs that a new decree was forthcoming, and took up her station behind her mistress' chair, ere she indiscreetly peeped over the fair writer's shoulder and read what follows:—

"Fashions for December, 1866.—Having considered that crinoline lends a sameness to both the faultless and the deformed in figure, I, Fashion, do hereby decree that it shall drop, and, moreover, proclaim the adoption of every style which abolishes uniformity. A line, as a landmark, must henceforth be drawn between matrons and young maidens, for which purpose all shall come out in fourreaux. These shall be short by day, and diversified, not only according to caprice or fancy, but with some regard to the age and natural proportions of the wearer. The following are some of the costumes I enforce:—

Black or brown materials trimmed with gimp, jet, or rouleaux of satin over colored petticoats, with a bread, plaited flounce at the base. Velveteens, of which my favorites are violet, over violet underskirts.

The sleeves of the jackets being warmly quilted and of the same material as the underskirts, the arm, holes are to be trimmed round with chinchilla. Other fourreau costumes are to be made of grey poplin, cut round in battlement squares bordered with velvet over red cashmere petticoats, trimmed round the bottom with a fringed shawl border. Others of capucine or amber, of Bismark shades under black velvet coats, which means a tunic and casaque cut in one *a la princesse*. These are trimmed with gimp, jet or fur. The sleeves are wide, and show the colored tight sleeve underneath, matching the under petticoat.

Dress paletots are to be made of black velvet, trimmed with sable or marten. They are lined with fur, and are either tight or loose at the waist. Others are made of white or crimson cloth, trimmed with large jet macaroons, or of tufted, curled, and frizzed woollen skin. A white and mauve curled cloth of the latter description will, I hope, be adopted by the gentlest of my daughters.

Bonnets are still to have flat crowns, the most elegant trimmed with feathers and jet. A rich bonnet can be made of the gold pheasant plumage, with amber and drops round the border; another of black or blue velvet, trimmed with white swansdown. These I shall call Czarines.

Long robes a queue will be adopted for visiting and evening wear. Many will be made of foulard, checkered over with bouquets or clusters of drooping leaves. Brocade is being manufactured, so as to combine elegance and lightness with rich designs and materials. My upstart daughters, who call brocade "curtain stuff," will sigh before long for the treasures which will soon be forthcoming; but more of Lyons in my next mandate.

Here Folichonne indulged in a fit of feigned coughing, for Fashion, who never can write a line without inking her fingers, threw her quill down with childish petulance on viewing black stains between her first and second finger.

"When you have done coughing, Folichonne," said Fashion, somewhat sharply, "you may send for Argusine; she can finish this decree under my dictation, for I have had enough writing to-day."

Now Argustine, as your readers may have forgotten, happens to be myself, and I was sitting with my feet on the fender, enjoying the last number of Dumas' 'Mousquetaire," when Cocades walked into my snuggery and handed me over an order to attend on our sovereign mistress without an instant's delay.

If all cabinet ministers feel as I then did when kings are in such a tremendous hurry to get people to do their business for them, I very much fear the said officials wish their majesties were under the hottest latitude known of in geography; but, of course, such wishes are unfeminine, unchristian, and unnatural. I never give way to them, and had no sooner exchanged my fur slippers for top-boots than I drove round to the Rue des Bons Enfants.

"Argusine," said Fashion, when I stood in her presence and doffed my feather toque, "sit down and write what I am going to dictate under the heading of trimmings."

I must here beg leave to notice that not one word of excuse was made for disturbing me at undue hours, nor of thanks, either, for speedy attendance; but I magnanimously flourished off "trimmings," and Fashion continued, "Bodies are to be ——."

"Pardon, Madame," I ventured, "but I was desired to head 'trimmings.'"

"Now, Argusine, please don't be sensational, I so hate emotions, and even mean what I say, bodies are to be nothing but trimmings, they are cut with or without sleeves, with or without basques, with or without skirts, and with or without anything. I intend waists to begin higher every day, so what room will be left for the things you call bodies? Rational people use rational language, so proceed."

I felt disheartened, but obeyed, and wrote, "The front widths of robes being flat, I decree that new ornaments must be adopted and sewn down all robes, apron styles. These trimmings will be made of gimp, jet, and silk cord my favorite designs being leaves, with points ending in tassels, balls, etc. Those are for robes de ville, and must necessarily be very costly; the other new trimmings for evening wear are bead laces for berthas, pelerines, epaulettes, and corneleis. The lace is to be made of imitation amber, coral, pearl, and crystal; it will vary in price from fifteen to thirty francs.

"Then opera cloaks are to be richly trimmed with red chenille fringe with gold thread beading and a sprinkling of black chenille between. My newest buttons are garnet; and garnet beads sewn on galoon shall be used for bolero vests, figaros, and such like.

"Fur bands are to be put on everything, even on satin evening toilettes. I think that is all I can devise with a view to destroy uniformity. Have you anything to suggest, Folichonne?"

"Nothing, but that Argusine should describe some of the dresses seen in M. Sardou's new piece, now played at the Vaudeville."

"Another time, Folichonne. You are rather too fond of the theatre, child."

"But Mad'lle. Eargul is dressed with such taste in *Maison Neuve*," sighed the romantic attendant.

"Have you anything to propose, Argusine?"

"Yes Madame, I have," I said meekly.

"You may speak."

"You are the mother of a very large family," I began, and Fashion slightly winced, "and some of your children from beyond the Atlantic," I continued, "are exposed to imposition of every kind as soon as they place a foot in your capital. They are coming over here in shoals for the Exposition, and as soon as they get here begin purchasing, when they are invariably fleeced by shopkeepers, who make double charges because they are foreigners, and sell them second-hand goods in the bargain. A bonnet that is worthy sixty francs is charged a hundred with impunity. The evil is great, madame, and cries for redress."

"Then redress it," said Fashion, who like all potentates never of herself proposes reform, but expects others to do it if wanted. "Why don't you prevent the evil," she asked. "It is your business; I have placed you over the *Herald*, the biggest voice ever heard. Tell my American daughters what they have to do, where they are to buy any article they require, who are thieves and who are not. Let your head work, Argusine. Tell all the readers of that powerful organ to consult with you before they loosen a string of their purses or touch French soil, and do it instantly. Such abuse shall no longer be tolerated, for I will stand up for every child of mine, being myself a cosmopolitan by birth and education."

"But Madame," I hesitated, "do you think letters dated 'Argusine, Paris,' are likely to reach me from New York?"

"I suppose you live in a house, child," said Fashion, sharply.

"I do, Madame, but my house is a kind of retreat, and it will soon be buried under avalanches of letters if I divulge its whereabouts."

"Wait a bit," said Fashion, putting her finger to her fair brow, "take up your pen again," she added after a pause, "and add this to the above: "I, Argusine, do hereby promise advice and assistance in all matters of taste and dress to Fashion's subjects, at present the victims of differing and imposition at the hands of ruthless Parisian dressmakers, milliners, etc. I volunteer to answer their questions, aid them, and steer them clear of all their difficulties, and they may correspond with me."

After this *coup d'etat*, Fashion rose from her seat, Folichonne jumped for joy, and I remained with my head buried in my two hands thinking of the new charge I have received at Fashion's command.

May your lady readers therefore profit by my offer, and call blessings down on my efforts to prove useful to them.

All correspondents are requested to inclose stamps for return, as Fashion's cash-boxes are ever somewhat low, and, as you know, she never lets me write gratis. In fact she does not believe in philanthropy.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MEXICO.

The Mission of Sherman and Campbell—The Details of Maximilian's Return to the Capital—M. Eloin and a Special Courier for Gen. Castlenau, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, December 23.—The Mexican mission having accomplished its ends—Lieutenant-General Sherman and Minister Campbell having each returned by separate routes to the States—there remains no longer any obligation of secrecy which need deter me from placing before the readers of the *Herald* the objects contemplated and the ends gained by the expedition. The expedition, though it has not achieved all that was expected of it, has not been by any means a failure. It has opened up communications with the republic of Mexico, and has defined and determined upon a joint plan of action, which, in the future not of time, will be adopted by the United States and the Juarez Government, moving in concert.

The incidents of the *Susquehanna's* visit to Vera Cruz have already been made known by special telegram to the *Herald*. The sole reason why the members of the expedition did not land there was because the solitary landing place of the port is nominally in possession of the Maximilian authorities, and to have attempted a disembarkation there would have seemed an informal recognition of a Government that is not known at Washington. Nothing but courtesies passed between the French authorities and the *Susquehanna*. Bazaine's polite letter to General Sherman, inviting him to Mexico city, was replied to by General Sherman in terms equally courteous and friendly.

On leaving Vera Cruz the *Susquehanna* proceeded to Tampico, where accredited emissaries of Juarez awaited the Ambassadors of the United States. After a brief consultation they went on to Matamoras, where another short council was held with the confidential agents of Juarez, and the result is that a definite and joint plan of action has been determined on between the United States and the Republic of Mexico. Immediately after the withdrawal of the French troops, which will unquestionably take place before the 31st of March next, Juarez will transfer his seat of government to a point which I am not at liberty to name at present. "That point," said Lieutenant-General Sherman to me, "I, as a military man, consider well chosen. Their entire plans have been laid before me, and I consider them, upon the whole, judicious and prudent." Then, in the event of any fragment of imperial power remaining, United States troops, as your correspondent has strong grounds for believing, will be marched over the Rio Grande to the support of Juarez, and Minister Campbell will return to the Mexican seat of government to resume his official relations with the republic of Mexico.

This much being accomplished I asked of Sherman, "Do you consider your mission a failure or a success?" He replied, "To some extent a success. We are now in possession of the plans of the Juarez Government, and they know what we mean to do. Just as in mechanics the opposing pieces of centripetal and centrifugal attraction produce certain results, so in Mexico the fear of French absorption on the one hand, and the dread of American annexation on the other, have brought about some degree of unanimity among their leaders. I wish there was more of it; but we must hope for the best. All that the United States want to see is a strong united Government in Mexico."

Lieutenant-General Sherman leaves to-morrow for St. Louis to report to General Grant, and to resume the charge of his department. Minister Campbell will remain in New Orleans to await the tide of events, and the *Susquehanna* will return to New York.

There remain yet some important items of general Mexican news. Maximilian left his palace prison, or Orizaba, on the 14th inst., *en route* for Mexico city. I was a personal witness of his departure, so often prematurely announced. His last words before getting into his carriage were, "If I am compelled to remain, I will remain within the lines." On the 15th Max had arrived at Atlasco, six leagues beyond Puebla. His avowed purpose in going back is not to perpetuate his power, but to thwart the French and spite Bazaine. He is ready to treat with Juarez for the United States to secure this end.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—It is not true, as stated in some of the despatches sent from this city, that the Government looks upon the mission of General Sherman and Minister Campbell to Mexico as a failure. Those gentlemen have arrived at New Orleans, and are now in communication with the Government, with a view of receiving further instructions. At Vera Cruz they received tidings of the change of plan adopted by the French Emperor in regard to the withdrawal of his troops, and an interchange of communications with Marshal Bazaine took place. They were invited by Bazaine to visit the city of Mexico and communicate thence with Juarez, every facility for that purpose being proffered them; but ascertaining that it would be some months before the evacuation would be completed, and not feeling authorized to complicate our Government by any interference in the matter, either by attempting to hasten the evacuation by direct appeals to Bazaine, or by an undue manifestation of friendship for Juarez, they concluded to return to New Orleans and ask further instructions. It is probable that Campbell will proceed immediately to Juarez's capital, but whether General Sherman will accompany him, or will be authorized to communicate more freely with Bazaine, or will be discharged from further duty in the matter and ordered back to his military command in the West, remains yet to be determined.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Important French Manifesto Against Maximilian—Bazaine and Castlenau's Opinion of the Emperor's Conduct—Preparations for War, Etc.

HANANA, December 18.—The French steamer *Panama*, which arrived here yesterday, amongst other news, brings the important declaration emanating from the three chief French authorities, Marshal Bazaine, General Castlenau, and the French Minister. It was published on the 2d instant in two of the journals of the city of Mexico, and emanated from the French legation.

"French Legation—Official Communication.—The official journal of the Empire of November 29, has published an article intended to explain what has been the object of the Emperor Maximilian in calling his Ministers and Council of State to Orizaba. This article has only been inserted in the non-official part of the paper, but it is known to have been transmitted per telegraph by the ministay, which was anxious to hurry its publication. Public opinion has by it been justly excited, knowing that the Emperor Maximilian presented as the determining causes of an eventual renouncing of his power:—

First. The state of civil war in which the country exists.

Second. The possibility of a Franco-American intervention to put a stop to this civil war by changing the present institutions.

The latter supposition may appear strange, coming as it has, from a council which can find no safe place where to deliberate except where protected by French bayonets. It is necessary to re-establish the truth of facts. France has not to interfere with respect to the Government which it may suit the Mexican nation to give itself.

Having come to Mexico to protect those of its nation, and animated at the same time by a desire to put an end to a series of disorders from which all equally suffered, it would have wished to see, definitely established, that form of goverment which offers, in its eyes, the greatest guarantees of stability. Far from having done anything to change the present institutions, it has imposed on itself, in order to maintain them, the most disinterested and useless sacrifices.

The exceedingly sad state in which Mexico is plunged can in no manner be attributed to France. Her agents have remained entirely foreign to the sudden determination taken by the Emperor Maximilian to leave his capital. Some of them knew nothing of it, except through the notice inserted in the official newspaper. Nobody, however, is ignorant that at a few leagues distance from Mexico, Maximilian wished to issue formal abdication.

During the month which has just passed he has reverted several times to this idea, and has only been prevented from doing so by the entreaties of those of his suite. Orders for his departure had been given, and ships awaited him for some time at Vera Cruz. The greater part of the very advisers who at present surround him are in the most absolute ignorance of the intentions of his Majesty.

The French officials have been neither consulted or informed. However, the Emperor Maximilian, having imparted to them his desire of obtaining from them important concessions before his fixing upon some final resolution, they hastened to grant such. His Majesty tendered his thanks to them. For the prospect of an eventuality which appeared to them imminent, but which they had not provoked, they thought over the measures which they had to take in order to guarantee the interests of all, both Mexicans and foreigners, declaring that they would have the Mexican nation arbiter of its own destiny, and would not claim to impose on it any form of government. To this France has limited its part. In the presence of the attitude taken by the Imperial Government, such a part is much simplified. They do not wish to take any short or selfish scheme which would have no other effect than to rekindle hatreds and reanimate the civil which they have desired to extinguish; they will not trouble themselves for the future except for the vigorous execution of their instructions. To disentangle in the most thorough manner the responsibility of their Government without considering anything except the interests which are incumbent upon them, and to prepare as soon as possible for the complete departure of the expeditionary corps."

The document has no signature, but, beyond a doubt, proceeds from the source already indicated. Maximilian has not yet returned to the capital; and his delay is at ributed to the sad news which he received by the Sonora steamer concerning his wife. His manifesto has only served to show people how much he himself doubts having any longer the national support. Of all descriptions of abdication, "says one, "the indirect declaration is the saddest and least imperial."

The Ministers and President of the Council remain with Maximilian, but the other councillors have returned to Mexico. General Blanco is to be Minister at War. Tabera will have an important military command. Five armies will be formed; the eastern under Miramon, the central under Marquez, the northern under Mejia, the western under Mendez, and the southern under vicario. The Commander-in-Chief will be Marquez. The Austro-Belgio legion will serve under Miramon. Dupin is in command at Vera Cruz and Gaillet will head the contra-guerrillas in the *terre caliente*.

The Imperialists say that Juarez had intended to remove to Monterey, but had changed his mind on account of the division caused by Ortega. The evacuation of Zacatecas by the Imperialists is confirmed. There has been some hard fighting at Toluca, the Republicans penetrating to the main street where there was a sharp encounter.

Near Perote there was a Liberal force of 2500 men. At Mazatlan good order had been maintained by Corona, who was preparing an expedition against Jalisco. Maximilian had ordered a tax to be levied for the ensuing year, which is proportion that two millions of dollars would be paid by the merchants and manufacturers. Real estate will be taxed six per cent. on rents and incomes.—*N. Y. World.*

THE CANDIAN REVOLUTION.

Details of the Fighting at the Convent of Arcadion—Christian Barricades Made in Front of the Cells—Assault and Advance of the Turks—The Powder Magazine Fired by the Defenders, and an Indiscriminate Destruction, Etc.

ATHENS, November 29.—Intelligence received yesterday from Candia brings details of the affair at Arcadion, telegraphed on the 25th. Arcadion is a convent situated in a strong position in the Department of Bethymnos. It was occupied altogether by five hundred and forty persons, three hundred and forty-three of whom were women and children, leaving one hundred and ninety-seven men capable of bearing arms. Coronceos does not appear to have been in the place, as was incorrectly reported.

Upon the 20th Mustapha Pacha left his headquarters at Episcopi with twelve thousand men, and advanced upon the convent, demanding the surrender of the garrison. The Cretans refused, and the Turkish artillery immediately opened a tremendous fire upon the place, keeping up the bombardment two days and nights.

A breach being at last effected in the walls, the Turks, who had suffered heavy losses, poured into the convent court. This was surrounded with small cells, in which the Christians had barricaded themselves and kept up their fire for six hours. Finding all resistance ineffectual, the defenders of the convent formed the desperate resolution of setting fire to the powder magazine. A monk applied the match. The explosion was tremendous, hurling Turks and Christians into the air, strewing the neighborhood with corpses.

Two thousand Turkish soldiers were killed on the spot and large numbers wounded. Thirty-nine men and sixty women and children of the garrison were all that escaped. These were taken prisoners and carried off to Rethymnos. The wounded Turks are daily being brought into hospital. Canea and Souda have received upwards of a thousand, many being officers—among them being Mustapha Pacha's brother-in-law. The Turkish army is reported to be much dispirited by this disaster.

In the Department of Canea, Zimbrakakis, joined by the corps of Byzantios, is still at Dracona, some leagues from Canea. He recently made a reconnoissance up to the gates of that city, causing great alarm among the Turkish inhabitants and garrison.

In Hiraclion, Reschid Effendi the Turkish commander, is still at Ayos Myron and Corsona. The Turks have burned seven villages in the district of Malevizion. The Cretan chief, Michel Coracas, by way of reprisal, has committed twenty-seven villages in the districts of Missara and Kenourvo to the flames. The Turks have set a price of 500 000 pistoles ($25 000) upon the capture of Coroneos, and a reward of 500 Turkish livres (about $2250) upon that of Coracas. Mustapha Pacha, whose army is not at present in a position to resume hostilities, has ordered the troops of Reschid Effendi to attack Missara.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Attempt to Blow Up a Master Machinist at Youngstown, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, December 22.—An infernal-machine conspiracy has just been ferreted out in Northern Ohio by a Cincinnati detective. On December 3d Howard Tillingham, master machinist of the car shops at Youngstown, Ohio, received by express a small box shipped from Cleveland. Not expecting anything of the kind, he was at once suspicious of its contents, and, instead of drawing the lid, pried open one of the lower corners. A lot of gunpowder fell out. The box was then thoroughly soaked and opened in the side. It contained half a pound of gunpowder and a row of upright matches, so arranged as to explode the powder when the lid was drawn. The matter was entrusted to a detective, who succeeded in finding the man who sent it. The scoundrel's name is William Howarth, and he is one of the machinists under his intended victim's control. Last month the latter discharged his son, and the infernal machine was intended to revenge that act. Howarth is now in jail.

A Lady Bachelor of Science.—The Faculty of Paris has just conferred the degree of "Bachelière-en-Sciences" on a young lady named Mad'lle Marie Brassetti. In France there are several feminine Bachelors of Letters, but Mad'lle Brassetti is only the second woman who has succeeded in passing an examination in sciences before the Faculty. The first obtained her diploma about two years ago.

—An American teacher in Europe says the lump of butter an American girl puts on her plate would make a Parisienne stare wildly.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ITALY.

Difficulty of the Government with Turkey—The Negotiations with the Papal Court.

FLORENCE, December 23.—The King's Government, after Cabinet consideration, has ordered that two war vessels be immediately armed and commissioned to support the claims of Italy against the Government of Turkey, arising from the affair of the mail steamer *Prince Thomas*.

With respect to the Roman question and its attempted solution by negotiation, we are informed here from Rome that the Pope remains peevish, and shows little disposition to concede to or conclude the plan of arrangement proposed by the Italian Government, although counsel and advice come from all parts advising him to moderation towards Italy.

France supports and encourages the efforts now being made by Italy for a settlement, but as yet the advice has been of no avail in Rome.

Diplomatic Representation in Vienna.

FLORENCE, December 23.—It is again reported that General Menebrea is to be appointed Minister of Italy at the Imperial Court of Vienna.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

The Assassin Shipped for America.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, December 22.—John H. Surratt, the Lincoln assassin conspirator, who was arrested in this city after his escape from Italy by way of Malta, was placed on board the United States sloop-of-war *Swatara* yesterday, for conveyance to the United States, in order that he may be placed in the hands of the civil authorities for trial. It is supposed that the *Swatara* will leave this port on her homeward voyage immediately.

HAYTI.

The Incendiary Fire at Miragoane.

LIVERPOOL, December 23.—The steamship *Bolivar*, just arrived at this port from Port au Prince, Hayti, December 2, confirms the intelligence—which may have reached you direct—that the town of Miragoane has been totally destroyed by fire—the work of an incendiary.

SURRATT'S ARREST.

The Last Chance of a Habeas Corpus Discharge—Arrival in the Harbor of Malta.

From the London Times, December 6.

Events have just occurred which will revive the tragical story of President Lincoln's death, and at the same time reopen questions connected with that most embarrassing subject—the extradition of suspected criminals. The Cunard steamer Scotia, the 18th of last month, the American Consul at Naples received definite instructions by telegraph to apprehend the fugitive, but it was too late.

Surratt had just left Naples by the *Tripoli*, a Liverpool steamer, bound for Malta and Alexandria. Hereupon, the telegraph was again set at work, and the Consul-General of the United States at Malta was directed to apprehend Surratt while the *Tripoli* was in harbor. Accordingly, this officer applied to the Maltese Government for the necessary powers, but was informed that there was no sufficient authority for the suggested action. Immediately afterwards the *Tripoli* left for Alexandria, and there, as we are now apprised, Surratt has been actually seized and detained.

In the present state of our information on the subject, it is impossible to pass any opinion on the conduct of our authorities at Malta, though it is obvious to conjecture that the conditions required by law for the arrest and extradition of a fugitive could not have been so completely satisfied by a telegraphic message as to justify action at a moment's notice. If, however, it should be anywhere assumed that we, either through negligence or indifference, lost an opportunity of doing what the Egyptians have done, the conclusion would assuredly be wrong. The law of extradition is full of difficulties at the best, but it is perfectly clear that the evidence and authority required for the arrest of a fugitive would be the same in all cases, whatever might be the nature of the crime imputed, for as good reason must be shown for apprehending a murderer as for apprehending a fraudulent bankrupt. We would not claim the law in Surratt's case, whatever might be our detestation of the crime laid to his charge. If the man has not in Egypt the fate which he escaped in Malta, that must be either because the Egyptian authorities required less proof than we do, or because greater proof was forthcoming. Not in the whole of this kingdom would there have been any party found to sympathize with an assassin.

At the same time it need not be disguised that certain rubs queat ons might possibly have been raised if the extradition of Surratt had come in regular and formal shape before our Government. In point of fact, it was actually asked, in the recent debates upon the extradition treaty with France, whether the murder of President Lincoln was or was not a "political" crime—the object of the question being to represent by such illustration the embarrassments by which the proposed convention might be attended. In compacts of this nature it would be universally admitted that murder is a crime unworty of asylum, and yet universally required that political refugees should be sheltered.

What, then, was to be done with a political murderer? What was to be the treatment of a man whose offense was murder, but whose offending, nevertheless, was, in its origin and circumstance, entirely and purely political? Nobody would deny that the motives of Booth and his accomplices, in concerting and perpetrating this horrible crime, were political exclusively. The assassination was an incident of the great Rebellion, plotted and committed in the cause of the Confederate insurgents, by them regarded as patriotic, and not suggested by any of the ordinary incentives to such atrocious deeds. Was the crime, therefore thus originating, a political crime, and, as such to be brought within the limits of international protection?

We answer without hesitation that it would have deserved *no such shelter*. Political offenses may be clothed with a character of their own, and yet it is certainly not every offense which can be extenuated by a political motive. There are things which are not to be done in any case, and murder is one of them. Assassins masked as patriots have never found favor in this country. With us murder is murder, and cannot be mitigated by any explanatory epithet. We have lately been discussing and analyzing this most heinous of crimes, and seem actually to have arrived at some discriminations in the degree of guilt involved; but we have never recognized such a definition as political murder. We have always acted, too, on the principle that a murder committed with political views deserved hanging as much as any other murder. For instance, the Cato-street conspiracy was concocted with political motives, but the conspirators were promptly executed; and even in the present day, with all our leniency, nothing would save such ruffians from the gallows, except, perhaps, the fact that their designs were not actually consummated by bloodshed.

Take, again, the case of the Fenians. A more absurd and hopeless plot than theirs was never conceived; and yet, though its explosion might have been attended by the most shocking scenes, the conspirators did get the benefit of their political character. Even in Canada, where loss of life actually ensued from an outbreak, the criminals, though captured and sentenced, will probably be saved from the scaffold. But suppose half-a-dozen Fenians had deliberately prepared and executed a murder for the sake of promoting their cause, would there be any chance of their escaping the gallows? The crime might be designated as "political;" but would the Canadian authorities have any hesitation in dealing with the criminals, or would any party either in England or America intercede for them?

The French think we are trifling with them in exacting the evidence which our magistrates require before surrendering a fugitive; and at this minute a case is before the public in which it is made a grave charge against the Canadian authorities that they deprived an offender of the privileges which our usages might have been held to give him. But, as regards such crimes as the murder of Mr. Lincoln, the Americans may assure themselves that no party of Englishmen would wish either to palliate the deed or shield the assassin. Common sense and natural instinct teach us what to feel in a case like that; and though we, like all other free nations, have always gloried in the asylum which we could secure to fugitives, we should never desire to extend our protection to the perpetrators of crimes which no motives could excuse.

From Fortress Monroe.

By the New York Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 22.—The United States District Court, Judge J. C. Underwood presiding, closes its session on Monday in Norfolk. The attention of the Court has been principally occupied with the admiralty case of the schooner *Mary McKee*. The arguments in the case were commenced to-day. The grand jury, previous to being discharged by the Judge, requested an investigation into the disaster to the *Thomas Kelso*. Judge Underwood informed the jury that there was not sufficient time to take the case up this term of the Court, but in the meantime, if it was not examined into at Washington, it would be taken up at the next session of the Court. The evidence would be collected by the District Attorney, and submitted to them in detail. Only three indictments were found by the Grand Jury, one for counterfeiting and two for robbing a vessel of wrecked goods.

The steamer *Missouri*, Captain Hudson, from New Orleans on the 12th instant, for New York, with a cargo of cotton and flour, arrived here this afternoon. She experienced heavy northerly gales, and, off Hatteras, broke a crank-pin during the prevalence of a northwester. She went to Norfolk this afternoon, and will be detained forty-eight hours repairing damages. The wind changed to the westward to-day, but to-night the weather is thick and foggy.

The following vessels have arrived here, and are detained by the unpropitious weather:—Schooners *B. F. Folsom*, from Baltimore for Aspinwall, with coal; *Anna A. Rich*, from Baltimore for Aspinwall, with coal; *George Temple*, from Chesapeake bay for New London, with oysters; *Thomas Fitch*, from Chesapeake bay for New London, with oysters.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—The first bill which has become a law at the present session of Congress is to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending in June next. The following are two of the items:—

For Public Printing, including paper.....$530,000
For Foreign Contingent, expenses of foreign intercourse.....250,000

Many of the Government employes have a respite to-day from business.

The Treasury Department this morning gave a general leave of absence to the employes until Wednesday morning, in consideration of the Christmas holiday.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The following is the statement of the condition of the Banks for the week ending to-day:—

Loans, decrease.....$196,816
Specie, decrease.....759,283
Deposits, decrease.....4 428,396
Legal-tenders, increase.....822 652
Circulation, increase.....635,774

Church Burned.

HARTFORD, December 24.—The Congregational Church in North Glastonbury was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Nothing was saved from it. The loss is estimated at $15 000, of which only $5500 was insured. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace.

From Mexico.

RICHMOND, Va., December 24.—Mexican advices received here report that the work on the Imperial Railway between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico will be commenced at an early day.

The *Ranchero* declares that the Mexicans are now all greatly disgusted with the Americans, and united against the only friends they have in the world.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Arrived—Ship *Lawrence*, Brown, from Calcutta; barque *Minna*, from Cardiff; barque *Emerald*, from Christiana; barque *Eliza Barss*, from Bermuda; barque *E. T. Stocker*, from Matanzas; brig *Hennes*, from Porto Cabello; brig *Milwaukee*, from Port Spain, Trinidad; brig *Hazard*, from Havana; brig *Memphis*, from Mayaquez.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, December 24.—Flour is inactive; Chicago brands heavy. Wheat scarce, and prices drooping. Corn is quiet; sales of white at $1·05@1·06; yellow, $1 03@1 05. Oats firm at 60@62 cents. Groceries dull and heavy. Provisions very quiet; Mess Pork, $22 50. Whisky drooping; City, $2 23; Pennsylvania, $2·25.

New York Fast Hotel Life.

New York Correspondent New Haven Herald.

Any poor devil that cannot pay five dollars per day, go the attic, and be colonized on a camp bedstead, had better stay away from our city hotels, or marry a rich widow, and pay seventy-five dollars per day for first-class accommodations. There are not less than nineteen marriageable misses of "great expectations" at the —— Hotel, and the sphynx that gives me the *on dits* of that highfalutin locality, says that there are seven war-widows whose fashionable "habiliments of woe" combine a military and a grave-yard grenadier about the grade of a first lieutenant, who hold themselves at a quarter of a million each, legal-tender. Of course an opportunity so golden meets with numerous supporters. Here you meet all sorts and conditions of people. Fast young bloods and *blase* old ones, widows that ought to be wives and wives that ought to be widows, Flora McFlimseys, petroleum, shoddy, and highfalutin, with as many grades as there were formerly Irish Kings in a borough, all living under ground (before the war).

Colonel Sothoron, of Maryland, Tried for Murder and Acquitted.—In the Circuit Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, last week, Colonel John H. Sothoron, indicted for manslaughter, was acquitted. Mr. Sothoron, it will be remembered, killed a Federal Lieutenant, named Reuben Price, in the early part of the war, who approached him armed, and in a threatening manner, and got into some difficulty with him about the slaves of Sothoron, whom the lieutenant and some soldiers were seizing to take off as recruits against their will. Sothoron fled South, and his farm was taken possession of, but has been since restored, and the testimony, it is understood, went to prove that his action was in self-defense. Colonel Sothoron resided in Richmond during the last years of the war.

—The sweetest word in our language is love. The greatest word in our language is God. The word expressing the shortest time is now. The three make the greatest and the sweetest duty man can perform.

—A young Wisconsin farmer and his bride, driving home just after their marriage, were both thrown from their wagon and instantly killed.

—A story is told of a young man in Freeport, Ill., who was crossed in love, and attempted suicide recently, by taking a dose of yeast powder. He immediately rose above his troubles.

—Beard, the celebrated animal painter, has just begun a painting illustrative of the saying, "It rains cats and dogs."

—"When alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our tempers; and in society, our tongues."

—The entrance to the Mont Cenis tunnel, on the south side, is 3946 feet above the level of the sea, and on the Italian side, 4380 feet.

—The Hon. George H. Pendleton denies the absurd rumor that he is in favor of universal suffrage.

—It is calculated that a dancing belle in one season traverses five hundred miles of floor.

—*The Boston Saturday Night Owl* is the title of a new paper to be issued.

—The *Colored Citizen* newspaper of Cincinnati is defunct.

—A Louisville boot-black sued a merchant for ten cents and got his money.

MARINE DISASTER.

Reported Loss of the United States Steam Frigate "Lancaster," Etc.

The Callao *Commercio* of the 26th November contains the following announcement:—

Several passengers inform us that just as the steamer was about leaving Valparaiso a merchant vessel arrived with the news that the United States frigate *Lancaster*, Commodore Ridgely, had sunk in attempting to go round Cape Horn.

DESCRIPTION OF THE "LANCASTER."

This war vessel was built in Philadelphia in 1858, and was one of five screw steamers of the same description constructed for the Government during that year—the *Hartford Pensacola, Brooklyn*, and *Richmond*, being the others. She was 272 feet long, 46 feet beam, drew 18 feet of water, and was 2902 tons measurement. Her machinery consisted of two horizontal engines of 700 horse power, and her screw was 16 feet in diameter. She carried a crew of about 309 men, and her armament consisted of 24 nine-inch Dahlgrens, two thirty-pounder Parrotts, and two twelve-pound howitzers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, December 24, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change.

In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 105¾ was bid for old 5-20s; 110½ for 6s of 1881; 103½ for 7·30s; and 99½ for 10-40s. City loans were firmly held at full prices. The new issue sold at 99¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52, no change; Pennsylvania 56@56½, a slight advance; and Minehill at 58½, no change. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Norristown; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do; and 29½ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 14½ for Lestonville; 28½ for Girard College; 38¾ for Union; and 30 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices. Commercial sold at 56. 139 was bid for First National; 112 for Sixth National; 150 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 57 for Girard; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 42 for Consolidation; 56 for Commonwealth; and 62 for Union.

Canal shares were unsettled. Lehigh Navigation sold at 55, a decline of ¼; and Delaware Division at 56, a decline of ¼. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 3½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A.M., 3½; 11 A.M., 133¾; 12 M., 133; 1 P.M., 133¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Susq Can bs.	65¼	500 sh Penna R....	56
$3000 City 6s new	99¾	43 sh do ...lots.	56¼
$5000 do new	99¾	17 sh Coml Bk.....	50
$10000 W J R 6s.....	88	50 sh Reading.....	52
50 sh Del. Div.....	56	35 sh do due bill	53
13 sh Minehill..lots	58¼	18 sh Leh N stk..bs	55

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 133 @133¼; Silver ¼s and ½, 127; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9¼; do., October, 1865, 9½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110½@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 106 @106½; do., 1864, 105@105½;

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

General Sheridan's Explanation.

From the Tribune.

Among the Mexican documents transmitted by the President to the House, in answer to their request, is the report of General Sheridan to the War Department, giving his reasons for the arrest of Senor Ortega, who claims to be the constitutional President of Mexico by virtue of the fundamental law of that country and the free vote of its people. Senor Ortega's protest against the arrest is based, first, upon the wrong violently done to him personally, in disregard of individual guarantees. Secondly—and this is the point that chiefly concerns the American people, upon grounds of international law—he says:—"I protest, in the name of the Mexican republic, whose powers I exercise as President, against this said act, because it imports an indirect interference by the armed forces of the United States in the solution of local Mexican questions. * * I again protest, as President of Mexico, against all acts which directly or indirectly lead by forcible means to impose upon the Mexican people, in the character of government, the factious represented by Mr. Benito Juarez," etc. etc.

General Sheridan's attempted justification of the arrest rests upon these grounds: 1. That the acknowledged head of the Liberal Government during the recent events in Mexico was President Juarez, and that Ortega had fled the country. 2. That Ortega, while in a foreign country, did as much as he could to counteract them (the events) by the publication of real or pretended rights as constitutional President of Mexico. 3. That this did not satisfy Ortega, but he resolved on an appeal to arms to enforce his claims, and combinations were formed at New York and Brownsville. 4. That General Ortega was about to cross the line of our frontier, and was arrested on the same principle that the Fenians were arrested in attempting to violate our laws by the invasion of Canada. 5. That the American people have suffered in trade from the disturbed condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, first by Imperialism and then by foreign merchants in Matamoras, who set up such men as Canales and Ortega.

The admissions made by General Sheridan strengthen the protest of General Ortega, and are evidence enough that his arrest was a violation of international neutrality absolutely indefensible. Senor Ortega, elected to a high office by the people of Mexico, claims to have become the President of the Republic by the express terms of the Constitution, upon the expiration of the term for which Benito Juarez was elected. It is a question not of fact but of construction, one which belongs wholly and exclusively to the Mexican people, who, disturbed by the invasion of the French, have had no time to devote to it, and the authority of Senor Juarez, who, being to a certain extent in possession, has claimed to hold over until a new election, has been more or less acquiesced in. Senor Ortega, although powerless to enforce his claims, has not ceased to maintain them, and Gen. Sheridan makes it a point against him that he has counteracted the efforts of Juarez by the publication of real or pretended rights as constitutional President of Mexico, and has looked forward to the enforcement of his alleged rights by an appeal to arms. It is not alleged that any violation of our neutrality laws had been actually done or attempted by Senor Ortega; but General Sheridan, looking at the contest between the two claimants for the Presidency, prefers Juarez, as being, in his view, the acknowledged head of the Liberal Government, and repudiates Ortega as interfering with Juarez and with the interests of Americans; and so, on the same principle that the Fenians were arrested in attempting to invade Canada, he arrests Ortega as he was quietly entering Mexico with his Presidential suite and retainers.

General Sheridan suggests that this was done "to counteract these machinations, and to prevent our neutrality laws from being violated," but no item of proof is given that our neutrality laws were being violated, and the tone and character of General Sheridan's report shows that he expects to justify his action on the other grounds which we have specified. Had Senor Ortega been arrested for the crime of violating, or attempting to violate, our neutrality laws, the General would have advised him of the charges, and the Government would have ordered his trial. Assuming that General Sheridan has no better defense than that he has submitted, he should be advised that he, and not Ortega, has violated the laws of international neutrality by intermeddling in the domestic affairs of the people of Mexico. The American Government is presented to the world in the position of violating at the first opportunity the pledges and principles which Mr. Seward, so long as neutrality was of importance to ourselves, unceasingly repeated to the courts of Europe. "Our policy of non-intervention," he declared, "straight, absolute, and peculiar, has become a traditional one." While the echo of our boastful devotion to this policy yet lingers in the diplomatic atmosphere, we celebrate our restoration to power by an interference with the concerns of our weaker neighbor—an act that is an open violation of international right and international courtesy. Our Government seems emulous of that insolent disregard for all law, except the law of the stronger, which the great powers of Europe too often betray in their intercourse with the lesser.

The act which we are compelled thus to denounce is indeed the act of General Sheridan, but the responsibility for it rests not upon him, but upon the authority at Washington from which proceeded his instructions. The country well knows what hand is kept upon the helm of our diplomacy. General Sheridan does not, in any letter which Mr. Seward has permitted to see the light, seek to relieve himself of his personal responsibility for the arrest of Ortega. He is a soldier, and obeys orders. Chivalrous to a fault, he prefers to bear the odium of a policy of which he is probably not the author, but the instrument. He may well think he can afford to trust his own reputation with the American people, who honor and confide in him. But Mr Seward's popularity will not be much increased by the discovery that he is willing to saddle on General Sheridan so much of his diplomacy as he understands to be a blunder.

"Pernicious Dreams"—The Realities of the Situation.

From the Times.

Now, as before the war, the South is afflicted with dishonest as well as injudicious advisers. It labors under delusions fatal to its peace, and regulates its policy with a very remote reference to facts which concern it deeply. Its repentance unhappily comes always too late. Not until the other day did a Mobile journal discover that W. L. Yancey was one of the worst enemies the South ever had; and probably some time will elapse before the majority of its people hold the promoters and leaders of the Rebellion accountable for the sacrifices they have been compelled to make and the sufferings they now endure.

More progress has been made towards a correct appreciation of the statements of the Democratic press as to the course which the South may advantageously pursue. It is possible to trace the beginning of an impression that the South has been wantonly, cruelly deceived by its Democratic friends—deceived as to the feeling and purposes of the Northern people, and especially deceived as to the course to be pursued on the subject of Congressional action. There has yet been no formal indictment of the Democracy on the score of faithlessness, but the murmurings which run through the more moderate of the Southern journals are unmistakable in their significance. Take as a specimen the following paragraph from the Macon (Ga.) *Journal and Messenger*:—

"Some of the Southern press have, we doubt not very undesignedly, aided in disseminating false views of the feelings and purposes of the Northern people in respect to the South, by repudiating articles from the *Day Book*, *Metropolitan*, and other Northern journals of the class Copperhead. These articles are very pleasant reading. They respond fully to the honest convictions of our people in respect to the cause of the war, and the moral and political attitudes of the parties to it. These papers talk very confidently, too, of a reactionary opinion in the Northern States upon these points, and Southern hope warmly seconds all such suggestions. But in truth, these are mere dreams, and in many respects pernicious dreams. They inspire us with false hopes and false views of the political situation, when it is most of all desirable that we should fix our minds upon the sober truth, and make the best of our bad and unpromising condition."

The facts thus stated are undeniable. The Democratic journals, to which our Southern contemporaries fondly appeal as authorities upon the reconstruction question, do not give, and never have given, an honest version of the public opinion which controls the Government. They are repeating the tricks they practised before and during the war, and with objects identical in their nature with those which then influenced them. They are playing with the Southern question for party purposes. And the game they are engaged in requires them, on one hand, to cheat the masses of the Northern Democracy by a false rendering of the Southern case, and on the other to delude the Southern people by a false exposition of Northern sentiment. The result of the elections has but partially undeceived the South, because the newspapers of that section continue—as the Macon *Journal* says—to disseminate the "false views" of the Copperhead press. The whole truth has not been permitted to reach the Southern mind. It is told of a reactionary opinion in the Northern States," although every intelligent man resident in this latitude knows not only that no reaction is discernible, but that the tendency of opinion is in the direction of stronger measures than have hitherto been proposed. "Southern hope warmly seconds all such suggestions," no doubt; but the occasion calls for the truth, not for baseless hopes, and that is precisely what cannot be gathered from Democratic columns.

The Macon editor has discovered that the calculations on which the South has proceeded in rejecting the Constitutional amendment, and in refusing to suggest other terms are "mere dreams." When this conviction becomes general, as it will be by and by, curses will be heaped upon those who have inspired the South "with false hopes and false views of the political situation." Meanwhile the *Journal and Messenger* cries for the sober truth that the South, instead of being victimized by pernicious dreams, may learn to make the best of the inevitable.

Other Southern newspapers are in the same strait. The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* asks, with evident earnestness, "What does the North really want?" "Does she want the South to adopt the Constitutional amendment under a positive guarantee of full restoration? Let Congress make the solemn assertion. No such guarantee has ever been given; but we have been deliberately told, beyond denial from any authoritative source, that even this humiliation, were our people disposed to accept it, would not suffice. * * * Gentlemen of Congress, who are supposed to represent the North, tell us, in plain language, what you really want us to do in order to secure restoration. If your terms are too exacting we will honestly declare them to be so, and submit to the will of Providence with clean hearts. If possible of acceptance, we will accept them, and accept them in good faith. Could any proposition be more fair to earnest men—the men of '61, who rolled the blue wave of battle over us, because they loved us and the Union too well to part with either? Let us reason together; let us for a season—this Christmas season, which rings in the new Christ—curb our stubborn pride and be candid. The North has the pride of success and the South has the pride of insult or defeat. Let us divest ourselves of this pride and come to an understanding."

The *Constitutionalist* has caught the right spirit. Its interrogatory may appear superfluous to us at the North, but the intent which prompts it merits respect.

What, then, is "the sober truth" which the South must learn to contemplate? What really are the terms with which it must comply to secure restoration?

The first point to be recognized by the South is the necessity of abandoning the policy of passive resistance on which it has proceeded since the adoption by Congress of the amendment. For this policy suicide as it is, we fear that the President is in some degree responsible. His own course since the elections has been guided by an apparent, but untenable, expectation that the resolve of the North would wear itself out, and that, by waiting patiently for that event, he would achieve a triumph for his views.

That this is a mistake—a grievous mistake—on the part of the President, we are persuaded. His passiveness is considered obstinacy, and the resolve of the North grows stronger every day. His example, however, has largely affected the Southern people. The feeling which causes them to reject the amendment because it excludes their leaders from office, induces them to adhere to the policy of the President, whom they understand to be their friend. It is said, indeed, that he has exerted himself to press the do-nothing policy upon the South, and that the decision of the Alabama Legislature is in part attributable to his influence. Be this as it may, the immobility which he unfortunately mistakes for firmness has been accepted as the fitting property or principle of Southern statesmanship; the prevailing idea in both cases being that the refusal to comply with the terms proposed by Congress will necessitate the offer of other and more favorable terms.

Of all the "pernicious dreams" from which the South suffers, this is the worst. If the inertia on one side were more than equal to the impelling force on the other, the policy which meets the plans of Congress with a blunt denial might ultimately prevail. In existing circumstances, however, this is impossible. The passive resistance on which the South relies must yield to the vigorous policy of the governing States, as surely as rebellion yielded to loyalty on the battle-field. It is simply a question of time; for the will of the North is fixed, and its power is fully equal to any possible emergency.

But the terms? The *Constitutionalist* has not far to search to find them. Just now, they are comprised in the pending amendment, which the South, in its "pride of insult or defeat," refuses to accept. The request of a guarantee of restoration as a consequence of ratifying the amendment is, as we have repeatedly contended, essentially reasonable. Mr. Spalding's resolution, at present before the Reconstruction Committee, will, we trust, effect the authoritative assurance for which the Augusta journal pleads. The declarations of Messrs. Sherman and Wade in the Senate, and the known disposition of a large proportion of the Republican Representatives, leave no room to doubt that restoration would follow ratification. Still, Congress would add greatly to the moral strength of its position by solemnly asserting the intent and scope of the amendment, and so removing the uncertainty which appears in the Augusta inquiry.

What the North really wants the South to do to secure restoration, is to afford guarantees that shall adequately adapt the Constitution to the altered circumstances of the country. The North has framed the Amendment as an embodiment of the guarantees it requires. They form the minimum demand which will be presented to the South for acceptance. If rejected in their present shape they will be pressed in some other, with this difference, however, that the next time the North will not consult the Southern Legislatures, but will carry out the plan in its own way.

It is for the South to determine whether the brief opportunity that remains to it shall be wasted or turned to good account. Nine weeks more will end the session, and with it the chance of restoration on the basis of the Amendment. After that our Georgia contemporaries may rest assured restoration will give place to reconstruction. The "sober truth" they crave is in this nutshell.

Schemes of the Radicals at Washington.

From the World.

The facts given in our special Washington letter, which we published on Saturday, will furnish our readers something of an idea of the measures which the radicals intend to resort to for the purpose of retaining power. It seems that the impeachment scheme has not been abandoned, but simply postponed until the meeting of the Fortieth Congress, for the reason that the majority of the Senate refuse to co-operate in a movement of the kind. They therefore propose now to carry on a system of pretended investigation, and spread before the public such garbled statements as will, in their opinion, convince the Senate of the necessity of getting rid of the President. While these committees are at work, they propose to have laws that will effectually tie the hands of the President, and divest him of all the power possible.

The so-called Southern loyalists are in session there, furnishing one-sided statements in regard to the action of the Southern people, for the purpose of encouraging the radicals, and thus keeping them up to a working point. The scheme especially advocated and urged upon Congress by this faction, shows to what extent the extreme men of the country are ready to push their plans to obtain power. There is in all this, especially on the part of the radical leaders, a boldness, and we might add a rashness, that is somewhat astonishing. They make no secret of their plans, but proclaim them on all occasions, with that assurance that carries with it perfect confidence, in their own minds, of success.

It is probable that were it not for the opposition of such men as Sherman, Harris, and Fessenden, in the Senate, who refuse to do the bidding of the extreme men of the party, the most extraordinary revolutionary measures would be resorted to. The real object of all this is, beyond any doubt the control of the next Presidential election, and the exclusion of the Southern States from participating in that election. If, with all of these schemes, we escape another conflict, it will be almost a miracle. It will not be for the want of determination on the part of the radical chiefs. The hope of the country at present rests with the good sense of the Senate, which may refuse to lend itself to the revolutionary schemes of the leaders of the House.

—The increasing host of Dickens' admirers are to have yet another edition of his works, which will, in point of illustration, be more complete than any yet published; for Messrs. Hurd & Houghton are soon to publish a new edition in twenty-six volumes crown octavo, which will contain all of the illustrations by Darley and Gilbert now used in the popular household edition of this firm, and in addition fine engravings on steel of all that have been published from the designs of Phiz, Cruikshank, and others in the English edition. The result will leave nothing to be desired in an edition of Dickens. Hurd & Houghton announce for immediate publication, "Poems and Translations," by Emma Lazarus.

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BEST ENGLISH CALICOES,

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J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

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DRESS GOODS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

15 8trp

LADIES' CLOAKS.

PRICES REDUCED VERY LOW

TO CLOSE OUT STOCK,

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In Anticipation of Removal to

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White Goods,
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Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
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Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
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Extra Cut All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3m

Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.

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Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels, in all grades

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths, at

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MAGNIFICENT STOCK.

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MAGNIFICENT OVERCOATINGS.
FINEST STOCK CLOAKINGS.
ALL THE NOVELTIES.
CLOAKINGS FROM $2 UP.
NOBBY CASSIMERES.
FINEST CASSIMERES MADE.
LOW GRADES CASSIMERES.
BLACK FRENCH DOESKINS.
BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
RICHLY-TRIMMED CLOAKS.
ELEGANT SACQUES, CHEAP.
HANDSOME SHAWLS, CHEAP AS EVER.
GARNET AND MODE POPLINS.
GARNET AND BLUE MERINOES.
SUPERB POPLIN AND MERINO STOCK.
MERRIMAC CALICOES.
ALL-WOOL DELAINES, 50 CENTS.
CHRISTMAS DRESS GOODS.
BALMORALS EXTRA CHEAP.
CHRISTMAS SCARFS.
BLANKETS LOW DOWN.
BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS, 30 CENTS.

12 15 12t4p

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Fine Table Cloths.

Fine Napkins and Doylies.

Fine Damask Towels.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs,

Gents' Handkerchiefs,

NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

LINEN GOODS

IN THE CITY. 17 d12 3trp

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN

OVERCOATINGS

Of all grades, from late Auction Sales,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Heavy and Medium Coatings,

FANCY GOODS FOR SUITS,

CASSIMERES FROM 80 CENTS TO $1·50,

With a Full Line of Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

12 21 6t ABOVE WILLOW.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.

THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have hereto ore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length all of "our own make," wholesale and retail and warranted to give satisfaction

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms.

No. 628 ARCH street.

12 6 2m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER a good fine double bed all-wool White Blanket for three dollars and fifty cents ($3 50) per pair; better for $4 per pair; better for $4 50 per pair; extra large size for $5 per pair; extra heavy and superior for $6 per pair; largest 12 4 for $7 per pair; extra for $8 per pair.

This stock of Blankets is very slightly stained on about one-half of them; the others are perfect. They are direct from the mill. They are less than the wool cost; less than they were sold for before the war, and as good a bargain as we ever sold.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL.

10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

The Cheapest, Best, and most Useful

Christmas presents, at BAMBERGER & BROS.', No. 105 North EIGHTH Street.

Christmas Presents, Christmas Presents

—BAMBERGER BROS. have received this week a very large assortment of Goods, suitable for Presents, which they sell at unusually low prices, a very large assortment of French Fancy Goods, Work Boxes, Pocket Books, French China Figures, Satchels, etc., at about half the regular prices. BAMBERGER & BROS., No. 105 North EIGHTH Street.

Hdkfs, Hdkfs., Hdkfs, for Presents.

—Just received, an immense assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., plain, hemstitched and embroidered, at extremely low prices. Also, a fine assortment of white and colored Silk Hdkfs for Gentlemen, at BAMBERGER BROS.', No. 105 North EIGHTH St.

Gloves, Gloves—Scarlet, White, Blue,

And all other colors of Cloth Gloves for Ladies and Children. Also, a very large assortment of Men's Gloves, at very low prices. BAMBERGER BROS.', No. 105 North EIGHTH Street.

Hosiery, Hosiery.—The Cheapest and

Best Ladies', Men's and Children's Hosiery in the city, at BAMBERGER BROS.', No. 105 North EIGHTH St.

Bamberger Bros.', No. 105 N. EIGHTH

Street, Importers of Hosiery, Gloves, Undershirts, etc., have the most complete assortment of the above articles, which they retail at importers' prices.

Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers.

Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers.
Boy's Merino Vests and Drawers.

Children's Merino Vests and Drawers, of every size and quality an description, at Importers' and Manufacturers' prices, at BAMBERGER BROS.', No. 105 North EIGHTH Street, third door above Arch.

Best Needles and Pins at 4 Cents a Paper.

Best Pearl Buttons at 4 6 and 8 cents.
Best Tooth Brushes at 6 8 and 10 cents.
Hair Brushes; Corsets; Linen Goods, etc., at Retail and Wholesale Prices, at BAMBERGER BROS.

12 20 4t

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 28, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 37½, 50, 62½ cents, etc.
Gents' fine quality Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' plain Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, all prices.
Paris Silk Fans, Imported Inkstands, etc.
Ladies' Companions, Morocco Satchels, etc.
Large assortment Portemonnaies, all prices.
Broche Scarfs, 85 cents.
Dolls from auction, etc.
Misses' and Ladies' Balmorals.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Best American Prints, 18½ cents.
Bargains in Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·37½.
Misses', Ladies' and Gents' Merino Goods.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—Will open to-day, one case of yard-wide Bleached Muslin, at 26 cents, same goods now selling at 31 cents. Bargains in all wool Blankets, at $4 75.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED,

Several Lots of Goods Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of—

Handsome Worked Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from 25 cents up to $1 25.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Misses' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20, 25, 28, 30, and 40 cents.
Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 37½, 45, 50, and 62½ cents.
Boys' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 15 and 20, cents.
Several lots of Ladies' Companions, Purses, and Portemonnaies, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, and Toilet Sets, Fancy Perfumery, etc.
Paris Silk Fans of our own importation, very cheap.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Misses' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses' White Cloth Gloves.
A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened, 10,000 yards BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at the very lowest prices; lower than they have been sold for several years. 10 22

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS,

HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, low prices, together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 No. 114 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OFFERING SOME FINE GOODS LOW FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EXPENSIVE LONG SHAWLS.
LYONS CLOAK VELVETS.
MAGNIFICENT SILKS.
RICHEST PLAID POPLINS.
FINEST REPS AND POPLINS.
MELODEON AND PIANO COVERS.
ROB ROY WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
P. S.—MERRIMAC PRINTS, FAST COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
PREMIUM BLANKETS. 11 2 mws

COOK & BROTHER

IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY GOODS,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

Have Received (by Steamer "Peruvian,")

Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·40.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·60.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2 00.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2 50.
Gents' English Merino Vests, $2·87.
Domestic Vests and Pants, greatly reduced.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1·25 to 87 cents.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1·87 to $1 50.

As all our FOREIGN GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our

TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4s

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE CHEAP STORE.

FREEMAN & CO.,

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

HATS,

REDUCED FROM

75 Cents to 37½ Cents.
$1·00 to 75 Cents.
$1·50 to $1·00.
$2·00 to $1·50.
$3·00 to $2·00.

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHA

We have also made a Great Reduction in our large STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

10 26 2m FREEMAN & CO.

FANCY GOODS

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,

Has just received a choice assortment of Jet, Bogwood, and Fancy Jewelry, Framed Hanging Portfolios, Real Ivory Chains and Crosses, Handsome Buckles and Belts, Fans, Dolls, Commenced Zephyr Cushions and Slippers.

Also, NEW STYLE PEN WIPERS.

A large lot of Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Jet Studs, etc. etc.

Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties,

And everything new in TRIMMED AND PLAIN PAPER PATTERNS. 12 20 4t

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18§

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 wfm6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

SLATE MANTELS!

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

FOLLOWING CHRIST.

A Sermon Preached at the First Church of Christ, Christian Chapel, Twelfth Street, above Wallace, by O. A. Bartholomew, Pastor, on Sunday, December 23, 1866.

"And he said to them all, If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me."—Luke 9, 23.

This expression of the Master has been selected as suggestive of the subject of "following the Lord Jesus Christ." It is our purpose to call your attention to some things in which we should all follow *Him* who gave His life that He might lead us into the enjoyment of imperishable honors and unfading joys in His Father's house. But, before doing this, we would have you to understand that we can only follow Him *where He has gone*.

We cannot follow Him to the theatre, the opera, the ball-room, the billiard-saloon, or the race-course; for He did not go there. We cannot follow Him in smoking cigars, chewing tobacco, drinking intoxicating liquors, dancing, playing checkers, dressing extravagantly, or engaging in vain and foolish conversation; for in these He never indulged. Neither can we follow Him in many of the *religious* practices of the present day, such as the Mohammedan pilgrimages to Mecca, the Roman Catholic penance, the infant sprinkling of the Pedobaptist, or the substitution of the anxious seat or "mourner's bench," as means of "getting religion," instead of that hearty obedience to the authority of the King of kings required by the Holy Spirit, of the thousands who, on the ever-memorable Pentecost, cried out in agony of soul "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" If preachers of the Gospel were content to follow the leadings of the spirit of Christ, instead of the inventions of men, the multitudes that are continually seeking the way of life would hear the simple words of Jesus, 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved;' or of the inspired Peter, "Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and you shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit."—Matt. xvi, 16; Acts ii, 38.

1. The first thing in which we must follow Christ is implicit confidence in God, His Father. For "without faith it is impossible to please Him." Heb. xi, 6. Several passages of Scripture were quoted to show that Jesus had the most perfect confidence in every word His Father uttered, as well as everything He did. But the Father said of Jesus, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." Confidence in God, therefore, implies faith in his Son, indeed, the belief that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God, is both the beginning and the centre of the Christian system. The *confession* of this truth secures for us the confession of our names before the Father and the angels of heaven; while he that *believes* it *not* shall be condemned.

2. Jesus declared that it was necessary to fulfil all righteousness; and, therefore, demanded that John, the harbinger, should baptize Him. This John did by leading Him into the Jordan and burying Him beneath its waves, and forthwith raising Him out of the water. It was then and there that God first publicly acknowledged Him as His Son. In like manner has God promised to acknowledge us as His children, when, having publicly confessed our faith in His Son, we demonstrate that faith by humbly submitting to His authority. It is when we are baptized into Jesus Christ that we are brought into the enjoyment of the benefits of His death. Rom vi, 3. It is when, with believing, penitent hearts, we are baptized in the name, or by the authority of Jesus Christ, that we are promised the gift of the Holy Spirit (Acts ii, 38), which the world cannot receive, John xiv, 17. That this act, in which it is necessary to follow Christ, is the immersion of the whole body in water, is affirmed by the Apostle Paul in the following language:—"Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death," Rom. vi, 4; "Buried with him in baptism," Col. ii, 12. That these passages refer to the "ancient manner of baptizing by immersion" can hardly be questioned, since John Wesley, and nearly all other learned Pedobaptists, confess it.

3. As soon as Christ had been immersed the Devil began to tempt him. No sooner has the Christian entered upon his new life than his great enemy begins his efforts to reclaim him to his dark dominion, out of which he was delivered when he was translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son. But Jesus successfully resisted every temptation. If we would "come off more than conquerors through Him that has loved us," we must follow Him in the manner in which He resisted temptation. When Satan appealed to his appetite, He said, 'It is written that man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." When His love of riches and dominion was appealed to He said, "It is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve." When His vanity was appealed to He said, "It is written, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." Thus, by the use of "the sword of the Spirit," He put to flight His great enemy. Thus by its use we successfully repel his assaults. But to be able to wield this instrument we must "let the word of Christ dwell in us richly in all wisdom." But Jesus also resorted to prayer as a means of resisting temptation. When tempted to resentment, as when He heard that John was beheaded; or vanity, when all men sought Him; or discouragement, when he saw wealth and influence and power arrayed against him, He would retire to some solitary place and pray. He sometimes even spent whole nights in prayer. Follow Him in this, and you will surely triumph. We should follow Him in His unselfish interest in others. It is said of Him that "He went about continually doing good." We have not space to follow the speaker in his discussion of this part of his theme. After the sermon ended, the speaker proceeded to hear the confession of candidates for baptism. He stated that he did not feel at liberty to impose any other conditions upon persons asking to be baptized than that imposed by the Holy Spirit, which is simply to confess with the mouth the faith of the heart in the Lord Jesus. He then requested the candidates to stand up and make "the good confession." This each one did, in the hearing of the entire audience, in these words:—"I believe with all my heart that Jesus Christ is the Son of God;" after which they were led into the baptistery and gently buried into the watery grave and raised to walk in newness of life. This was an occasion well worth witnessing. The exercises of the evening were enlivened by the singing of several heart-cheering songs of praise, in which the whole congregation engaged. The services in this church are always free, and strangers are made to feel at home.

TWO LARGE FIRES—SIMULTANEOUS DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE BREWERY AND BURNING OF A MALT-HOUSE.—Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening a brilliant light sprang up in the north-western section of the city, and an alarm of fire was quickly sounded. The fire proved to be the extensive lager-beer brewery of Gustavus Bergner, situated on Thompson street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. The main structure was of stone, three stories high, and one hundred feet deep and fifty feet wide. It was almost entirely destroyed, together with the contents, consisting of valuable machinery, apparatus, and fixtures. 5000 bushels of malt and 2000 bushels of hops were burned, and 2000 barrels of lager beer were entirely ruined. The fire is attributed to accidental circumstances, and the entire loss is estimated at $100,000, upon which there is a partial insurance in the Royal and other companies.

Scarcely had the bells done ringing for the above fire when the malt-house of Messrs. Francis and William S. Perot was discovered on fire. The structure is situated in the rear of No. 314 Vine street, and extends back to New street, covering an immense area of ground. The fire originated in a new wing of the building nearest to New street, and in a short time the cupola was on fire, thus creating a considerable light. The firemen were promptly on hand, having been on the *qui vive* by the other fire, and quickly proceeded to the place. Two of the kilns were destroyed, and a considerable amount of water was thrown into the building. It is impossible to approximate the loss, as a great amount of grain was damaged, but some of it may prove of some value.

The main building had a fire-proof, fortunately, and it remained intact from the fire, but much water found its way there. Mr. Perot informs us that some portions of the building have been standing two hundred years, and this is the first fire that ever occurred there.

The church adjoining the malt-house was in danger at one time, but by the exertions of the firemen it was saved.

The light from both fires illuminated the heavens in the northern section of the city, and produced an impression that an immense conflagration was raging.

DANGER OF INTERFERING BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE.—Edward O'Neal, residing at the Miners' Arms, on Water street, above Dock, was arrested on Saturday night, on the charge of stabbing a marine with a pocket knife. O'Neal, it is alleged, was ill treating his wife, and the marine interfered. Two severe cuts were inflicted, one in each thigh. Alderman Butler committed O'Neal for trial.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS' MEETING.—The school teachers connected with our public schools held an adjourned meeting on Saturday, in the lecture-room of the Girls' High School, in Sergeant street. Edward W. Shippen, Esq., called the meeting to order, and stated that the object of the meeting was to receive the report of the Committee appointed to lay the petition of the teachers for an increase of salary before the Committee of Councils.

A verbal report was made by Mr. F. S. Belden, who stated that the labors of the Committee had not been completed. He had conversed with members of Councils, and found that, as a general thing, they were disposed to assist the teachers.

Mr. Shippen stated that he had conversed with most of the members of Councils, and found quite a number in favor of the bill increasing the salaries of teachers. Mr. Shippen alluded to the labors performed by the teachers, and stated that the whole number of teachers employed is 1300, and that 1169 received less than $1·23 per diem; 1039 less than $1; 793 less than 98 cents; 413 less than 88 cents, and 227 less than 82 cents. Mr. Shippen concluded by advising each teacher to see the Councilman of their Ward, or their friends, and urge upon them the necessity of granting the increase asked for.

Statements were made by Messrs. Belden and Barker, showing the amounts paid teachers in New York, Boston, and other cities, which amounts exceed the sum paid in this city.

After the appointment of a committee of one from each ward to devise a plan for an organization for the improvement of the condition of teachers, the meeting adjourned.

A SHARP OPERATION.—A rather odd case was heard on Saturday before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Police Station. George Johnston and John Lazarus were the defendants. John keeps a drinkery in Sixth street, near Arch. Johnston claims to be agent for the Tremont brewery. The charge was, that the two conspired to swindle a man named Jones, who lives in Watkins street. The prosecutor bought a gold watch of Richard Walker, for which he paid $90. Some time after the purchase Johnston called at the house of Jones, in company with a man whom he represented to be a constable, and asked to see the watch, saying that Walker had stolen it.

The watch was shown, Johnston declared it to be his, and threatened to arrest Jones for buying stolen goods. At the same time he insisted that the watch should be returned or the value of it handed over. To stimulate Jones to a speedy conclusion, Johnston said Walker had been arrested and locked up at the Central Station. Jones requested time to reflect upon the matter, and after Johnston and the reputed constable had left, he sent a friend to the Central Station and one to the house of Lazarus, to find out if Walker had been arrested. When Lazarus was questioned about it, he told the same story as Johnston had done, and, in addition, that he had been arrested by George Smith, detective officer. This story was a fabrication, as Walker had not been arrested. Defendants were each held in $1200 bail for their appearance at Court.

PRESS CLUB BANQUET.—On Saturday evening the third anniversary banquet of the Press Club was given at the La Pierre House. A number of invited guests participated with the members, and the affair was a success. In response to toasts, speeches were made by Mayor McMichael, Hon. John W. Forney, E. W. C. Greene, General Owen, Hon. William D. Kelley, Emerson Bennett, Daniel Dougherty, William B. Mann, Gustavus Remak, Dr. Morwitz, D. B. Williamson, Mr. Onslow (London *Daily News*), Charles Buckwalter, and others. Thompson Westcott, the President of the Club, presided during a portion of the evening, but was compelled to leave before the close. Mayor McMichael then took the chair.

ANOTHER FIREMAN'S RIOT.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning a riot occurred at Third and Pine streets, between members or adherents of the Franklin Engine and Niagara Hose Companies. Both companies ran up Third street, with crabs, and when near Pine street, the Niagara passed the Franklin. Almost immediately after several pistol shots were fired, about a dozen in all. Sergt Broomall, of the Third District, with a posse of men, succeeded in scattering the rioters, and six persons were arrested. Their names are James Pollock, William Trainer, Joseph Freno, J. W. Webb, J. Savage, and William Roach. They had a hearing before Alderman Butler, and were held for trial.

CASUALTIES.—Grace McLaughlin was knocked down by a wagon, at the corner of Twelfth and Market streets, at about 12 o'clock on Saturday, and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The left shoulder and leg were injured, but no bones appear to have been broken.

George McCahan, a driver on one of the railroad cars, was severely injured on Saturday, in the hand. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where his left thumb was amputated.

Robert Craig, at Thirty-eighth and Chesnut streets, late on Friday night, was run over by a passenger car. His leg was broken. He was taken home.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of a woman named Annie Bradford, who was found dead in a house in Seventh street, below Bedford. A verdict of death from intemperance and exposure was rendered. A similar verdict was rendered in the case of a colored woman, who lived in Spafford street, below Bedford. Inquests were also held upon two children who were found dead in bed; one in Manayunk, and the other at No. 2058 North Second street.

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—The Board of Revision are now making arrangements to have the Assessors commence the triennial assessment early in the coming year. For the purpose of having a thorough assessment and revaluation of the property throughout the city, the Board are getting up an improved assessment book, which will have printed headings and a condensed discription of properties, and indexes which will enable properties to be found in the books with facility.

AN IMPROMPTU HUNT.—A large red fox, pressed with thirst, went upon the frozen surface of the Schuylkill on Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock. He was soon observed, and a hot chase ensued. The quadruped was started just below Fairmount dam. He was chased until he came to an air-hole on the ice, through which he sank. There he was killed.

ACCEPTED.—The Rev. R. S. Tharin, of Baltimore, formerly of Alabama, has accepted the unanimous call of the Eleventh Baptist Church of this city, to become their pastor.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

MINOR POLICE ITEMS.—Robert Harman was arrested on Saturday for fast driving. He ran into Mr. Allen's horse and wagon, standing in front of his door, next to the West Jersey Hotel, knocked the horse down, and injured it to such an extent that it will be lame for sometime. Harman was arrested, but released. The owner of the team (Mr. Reeves) will be prosecuted for damages.

Jerry Bosworth, who committed an assault and battery on Joseph Spence, on Friday last, had a hearing before the Mayor on Saturday, and was held to bail in $200 for his appearance at Court.

Michael Rost was arrested by Officer Gilbert on Saturday for being drunk and disorderly. He was creating considerable disturbance in front of one of the hotels, and with great difficulty was taken to the Station House. He was committed to jail, and fined $4·88.

Henry Bagan was arrested for throwing a brick at and damaging a door on South Fourth street; also for breaking the windows. There is a lager-beer saloon next door, and Bagan attempted to get in; but those inside refused him admittance, he being in an inebriated state. He then picked up the missile, and let drive at the door. He was evidently not a very good shot, as it missed the door, and struck the one mentioned. He was arrested and committed in default of bail.

A colored woman named Susan Jenks was arrested by Mr. Chew, the proprietor of a shoe store, on Federal street, below Fourth, for the larceny of a pair of shoes from his establishment. She was taken before Squire Curtis, who fined her $10.

—Edwin Booth has bought ground, and is going to erect a $20,000 cottage near New London.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success, for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmwsm

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe, resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 11 26t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY morning, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

1 10 mwf13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 247 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 15th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.

The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.

12 22 26t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their Office, No 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 26th instant.

12 22 13t 4 CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the FOWELL RUN AND SLIPPERY ROCK OIL COMPANY will be held on FRIDAY, 4th of January, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 108 MARKET Street, to consider the affairs of the Company, and determine whether its estate and property shall be sold.

12 22 4t* JOHN OAKFORD, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—

Life Membership.....$25 00
Annual Membership..... 3 00
Entrance Fee..... 1 00

Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to

WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary.
12 12 wfm 22t No. 739 MARKET Street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO.

Regenerating Extract or Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No 618 BROADWAY, New York. 8 6s

THE UNDERSIGNED, TREASURER of the Organization composed of persons interested in and opposed to selling the GERMAN LUTHERAN BURIAL GROUND, EIGHTH Street, below Vine, is authorized to receive moneys and subscriptions to carry out the above object. Prompt attention requested. HENRY GRAMBO, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 12 20 6t*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS, Good from December 22, 1866, to January 2, 1867, will be issued at reduced fares between all Stations on the main road and branches. G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent. 12 20 10t

AMONG THE GOOD THINGS NOW being offered to an appreciative public, is a beautiful Dress Hat for Gentlemen's Winter Wear, prepared by WARBURTON, Batter, CHESNUT Street, next door to Post Office. Call and see it. 12 19 11t

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons sweet, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO. 5 29s

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL, No. 606 MARKET STREET, No. 606

A most complete stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $22; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. 8 4smw6rp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1182 MARKET Street. 5 10s

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Is now open for the accommodation of FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.

Apply early. 8 2

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, Or Pain Destroyer.

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come to general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR. HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..... $10 00

Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..... 5 to $8

Specifics for all diseases, for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases..... 2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at ELLIS'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw8

AMUSEMENTS.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000!

KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.

TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS,

And the Concert to be Given at the

WABASH AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

THIS IS THE GREATEST DISTRIBUTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,

And most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world.

250,000 PRIZES

Valued at Half a Million of Dollars, Including $100,000 in Greenbacks, will be Presented to Ticket Holders.

A Special Notice to the People.

The proprietors of this grand enterprise have great pleasure in being able to inform the subscribers to their Concert that it is now an assured success. Out of 500,000 tickets issued, only 98,000 remain unsold. The proprietors do not wish to hold a single ticket when the concert takes place, as it might create dissatisfaction among our patrons, and therefore have been compelled to extend the time to JANUARY 26, 1867, when it will positively take place without any further postponement.

For fifteen years we have been engaged in the gift business and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, for our character for fair dealing.

In spite of all opposition and every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Prize Concert will be conducted honorably, and all the prizes advertised will be distributed fairly, impartially, and without favor.

Arrangements for the drawing are completed. The checks, 500,000 in number, are ready.

The plan of drawing adopted is the following:—Duplicate numbers from 1 to 500 000 are placed in a wheel; the first number drawn out takes the highest prize, the next the second highest prize, and so until the whole 250,000 prizes are drawn.

We advise all parties wanting tickets to send for them at once. All orders for tickets will be promptly filled.

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED, 500,000.

PRICE, $1 EACH.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission. We will send—

5 tickets to one address for..... $4 50
10 tickets to one address for..... 9 00
20 tickets to one address for..... 17 50

Send the name of each subscriber, and their Post Office address, with town, county, and State in full. Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

A. A. KELLEY & CO., No. 105 RANDOLPH Street, CHICAGO. 12 22thsm 3t

OFFICE OF THE GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

It will be seen by the following telegraphic despatch that Tickets for the Grand Charitable Fair and Presentation Festival may be obtained for a few days longer.

SECURE YOUR TICKETS,

As the books will positively be closed by January 1.

NEW YORK, December 22, 1866.

TO THE OFFICE OF THE GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia:—

The issue and sale of tickets close here to night when Festival takes place. You will oblige us by closing the sale of Tickets you have on hand at the earliest moment, and make returns positively by January 1.

The Drawing will commence January 14.

THOMAS & CO., MANAGING DIRECTORS, No. 616 BROADWAY, New York. 12 24 2t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT. "THE FAMILY RESORT" OPEN FOR THE SEASON. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. 8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS. GRAND COMBINATION—MUSIC AND THE FINE ARTS. OPENING CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, WITH A GRAND MATINEE. THE GREAT ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENT; OR, "TWENTY-FIVE HOURS ON ENCHANTED GROUND," as set forth in that immortal production entitled "The Arabian Nights," and embodying with vivid and striking grandeur those marvellous and enchanting creations of the imagination which have CHARMED THE WORLD FOR NEARLY 200 YEARS, COMPRISING FIFTY GORGEOUS TABLEAUX, which for lofty grandeur and ethereal beauty far surpasses all that has yet been produced by man or witnessed by mortal eye.

Will now be presented in this city, as exhibited in all the principal cities of Europe to more than ONE MILLION of people.

It was exhibited in London 380 nights.
It was exhibited in Berlin 190 nights.
It was exhibited in Vienna 160 nights.
It was exhibited in Madrid 200 nights.
It was exhibited in Florence 120 nights.

The following Crowned Heads visited it:—King Frederick, of Denmark, and Royal Consort; King Maximilian II, of Bavaria, and Royal Family; Prince Leopold, Prince Adelbert, and Prince Hertzog Max of Bavaria; King William I, of Prussia, and Royal Consort; Prince Albrecht Frederick Carl and Princess Carl, of the Royal Family; Queen Victoria, and others.

It is the only exhibition of the kind in the world and has gained the unqualified approbation of the clergy, press, and nobility.

BULWER, the most classic and refined writer living, described it thus:—"Imagination, with its brilliant lustres, beautiful conceptions, and heavenly tinge of colorings, has at length been eclipsed by Reality. When the subject is grand, the execution is sublimity itself. The enchanted caves, dells, and castles which taught our youthful imagination thoughts-painting, are here produced on a scale of golden grandeur, surpassing extravagant ideal words. The effect of such an entertainment, where the senses are puzzled and the soul delighted, must be good."

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS, including EMMA A. NICHOLS, THE JENNY LIND OF AMERICA, in new Ballads, Glees, and Quartettes will also appear every AFTERNOON and EVENING, making the finest, grandest, and most delightful entertainment ever given in Philadelphia.

Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock; commences at 8.

Grand Matinees, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

Reserved seats for any evening may be secured two days in advance, at BONER'S Music store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7 45.

MONDAY EVENING, December 24, ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY, ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY, ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY, FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, And for a LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS ONLY, OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

The performance will commence with THE FAIRY CIRCLE; Or, CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.

Con O'Carolan.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Molesheer.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

To be followed by the roaring Comedy of the CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY; Or, YANKEE HELP.

Melissa.....Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS

The whole to conclude with the popular Farce, THE MILLER OF WHEATSTONE.

CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE, GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE, and first day performance of GRIFFITH GAUNT.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHRISTMAS MATINEE, CHRISTMAS MATINEE, CHRISTMAS MATINEE, CHRISTMAS MATINEE, CHRISTMAS MATINEE.

TUESDAY, December 25, First Matinee of GRIFFITH GAUNT, GRIFFITH GAUNT, GRIFFITH GAUNT, GRIFFITH GAUNT, GRIFFITH GAUNT.

MISS JOSIE ORTON AS KATE PEYTON.

Admission, 30 cents, to all parts of the house. Children, 25 cents. Doors open at 1 o'clock. Curtain rises at 2 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½.

MR. J. S. CLARKE. CLARKE AS PAUL PRY. ROARING COMEDY! DAZZLING SPECTACLE! FIRST NIGHT OF THE NAIAD QUEEN THIS (Monday) EVENING December 24, Poole's celebrated Comedy of PAUL PRY, OR I HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE? Mr. J. S. CLARKE as.....Paul Pry

To conclude with the Gorgeous Spectacle, in four parts of THE NAIAD QUEEN, with magnificent scenery, by Witham. THE BATH OF BEAUTY. Waters of Silver bear up numerous Naiads CRYSTAL ARBOR BENEATH THE RHINE. The Naiads' Grand Preparations for Battle. GRAND MARCH OF THE AMAZONS. Scene Last.—THE RHINE. The whole of this vast scene rises and discovers THE HOME OF THE NAIADS. In the coral caves beneath the Waters. THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE. GRAND DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE. NAIAD QUEEN—CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON. Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2 o'clock. CHRISTMAS NIGHT—Mr. CLARKE as Bob Brierly and Jacques Strop in Tom Taylor's Spectacular Play, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, and the screaming drama, ROBERT MACAIRE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING MRS. JOHN DREW AS KATE PEYTON. In Daly's great drama of GRIFFITH GAUNT; Or, JEALOUSY, produced with new scenery, great cast, and specialties of THE LANCASHIRE FAIR SCENE, AND GRAND TRIAL SCENE. For particulars see bills. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—NEW GRAND TRICK PANTOMIME. LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; OR HARLEQUIN, JACK AND GILL. EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT DURING THIS WEEK, WITH OTHER NOVELTIES.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 2½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street.

C. C. MACKEY has removed (temporarily) to No. 421 Commerce street.

SALES OF STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and Persons Property of all kinds, will be attended to personally, on reasonable terms, at the premises of the owners.

Wanted—A LARGE STORE for the Auction Business. 12 21 10t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street. 5 18s

LARGE POSITIVE SALE—500 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. ETC., by catalogue, on a credit, ON Wednesday, December 26th, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a general assortment of seasonable and desirable goods. 12 23 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

CARD.—The Sale of SHEFFIELD PLATED GOODS, announced to take place this and Monday morning, has been unavoidably postponed in consequence of the non-arrival of the steamer from New York. The Sale will take place during the ensuing week, due announcement of which will be given. 12 22

GREAT SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FRAMED FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS AND SPLENDID MOUNTED FRENCH, ENGLISH AND BERLIN CHROMOS, Being the importation of Messrs. McClees & McCann, No 927 Chesnut street, to take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. This Evening, December 24, at 7½ o'clock. The frames are of the most elegant character, and were manufactured especially for private sale. The pictures are now on view. 1t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—What better CHRISTMAS PRESENT than a share of this stock? Price only $10. Life Membership, $40. 12 11 12trp

GROCERIES, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM CHOCOLATE AND COCOA WORKS.

The subscriber has recently erected the most extensive and complete works in the State for the manufacture of all kinds of CHOCOLATE, OF THE FINEST VARIETY.

CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS For Christmas Holidays, as follows:—

Chocolate Creams, St. Nicholas, Americanos, Almonds, Jellies, Pistachs, Pralines, Cordials, Drops, Jim Crows, Rolls, Portuguese, Figures, Medallions, Paste, and Chocolate Caramels.

THE VARIETIES OF TABLE CHOCOLATE Are Breakfast, Commercial, and Double Extra Chocolate.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, 12 19 6t* No. 1210 MARKET Street

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street,

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), o Eighteen Cents Per Week, payaole to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1866.

Christmas and "The Evening Telegraph."

To-MORROW being Christmas-Day, in accordance with a time-honored custom of the press, there will be no paper issued from this office. The attaches and employes of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, strange as it may appear, like to sit down in peace and quiet, and partake of their Christmas turkey, much the same as other people.

As a compensation for the suspension of our paper, however, we present our readers to-day with a lengthy article, in which the history of the great Christmas festival is traced from the earliest times down to the present day. It will be found on our eighth page, and will well repay perusal.

Christmas.

WE devote considerable space to-day to the great holiday which all Christian people have come to unite in observing. Even those who do not regard the day as a strictly religious festival, yet joining in its practical celebration. The *typical* character of Christmas has preserved and perpetuated itself wonderfully. It is more than ever a day for the giving of gifts, and so points back to that great gift of a Saviour to the race, which first lent to the day its peculiar significance. And as the birth of Christ was heralded by the angelic proclamation of "Peace on earth, good-will towards men," so the day still retains its peaceful and joy-giving character. What more productive of peace and good-will among families, relatives, and the community generally, than those gifts and courtesies which make up the celebration of Christmas? It is a good thing in the economy of the world to have one day upon which each man feels bound to extend a kindly greeting to his neighbor, wishing him a good and merry day. As a mere social festival, one could hardly have been devised better calculated to promote peace and good will among men.

Nor should the charitable uses and objects of the day be overlooked. The distribution of gifts to the poor and needy is one of the distinguishing features of Christmas. There are, unfortunately, too many abodes of poverty and wretchedness where the only rays of hope and cheer which ever illuminate them must come from the hand of charity. "The *poor* ye have always with you," will probably remain true until the end of time. In many a home of penury and want, Christmas is looked forward to as the one bright day of the year, for upon that day at least there shall be food and warmth and comfort. Let us hope that none who thus rejoice in the prospect of a joy, brief and fleeting though it may be, shall be destined to disappointment this year.

And, finally, we wish all our good readers, both for themselves and theirs, the enjoyment of a *merry Christmas*, both now and for many years to come.

"When Doctors Disagree," Etc.

AN amusing libel suit has been in progress in London, which is attracting the very general attention of the English press and public. It seems that one "Dr. Hunter," an American, whose articles or "letters" on consumption have appeared from time to time in almost all the leading papers in this country, is now prosecuting his business in London, and has been so lucky, or unlucky, as to call down upon him the attacks of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which charged him with being a "quack," "impostor," scoundrel," etc. etc. Our American son of Esculapius thereupon brought suit against the proprietors of the said *Gazette*, and employed Mr. Coleridge, one of the foremost lawyers in England, and two other noted barristers, to conduct his case. The other side also employed distinguished legal talent for the defense. The case seemed to turn, in part, upon the comparative virtues of cod-liver oil and oxygen gas in consumption. Dr. Hunter and his witnesses swore that cod-liver oil is a humbug, and that oxygen gas is the great panacea for that disease. The other side swore as positively that oxygen gas is a humbug, and that cod-liver oil is the panacea. Unfortunately for Dr. Hunter, the "regulars" of the profession were mainly against him on this point, so that the weight of the evidence seemed to be oleaginous rather than gaseous.

Another item of defense set up by the *Gazette* people was that Dr. Hunter had been putting "M. D." after his name, with no greater authority therefor than the University of New York, which titular proceeding, it seems, was both "improper and illegal." In addition, it seems that Dr. Hunter's style of advertising was "unprofessional." He had his letters published in ordinary news type, with the word "communicated" at the top, instead of the word "advertisement," and thereby secured a degree of attention from the public which he could not otherwise have obtained.

The Doctor, to show that he was *not* a "quack," "impostor," etc., brought crowds of his patients into court, who testified that he had cured them of tubercles in the lungs by the administration of oxygen gas; but when pressed by the other side as to how they *knew* that they had tubercles in the lungs, they were obliged to reply that the Doctor told them so.

The case was on trial five days, but the jury evidently did not deem that the Doctor had sustained any serious damage as to his reputation, as they returned a verdict in his favor of "*one farthing.*" Perhaps they thought that the suit itself was only one of the Doctor's shrewd tricks at advertising.

The United States Supreme Court.

THE course of the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, since the commencement of its annual session of the present year, has caused unfeigned surprise and grief among those who placed several of the Judges in power. Within the past week a majority has decided that the test oath is unconstitutional, and that the decrees of all the military tribunals, during the war, are illegal, and therefore void, so far as civilians are concerned. We cannot but feel great amazement at the defection of Justice Davis. He was always considered a man most faithful to his principles, and has again and again enunciated ultra radical views. It is with well-founded fears that the country is looking to the South to see the effect of such a course, and if it is not productive of yet more murders and still greater tyranny in the late Rebel section, it will be a miracle. However, if we have lost the Supreme Court, there yet remains in our hands a power far greater than the judicial bench, than the Executive chair—the will of the people and the principles of right. Armed with these, the Republican party must ultimately triumph. It has ceased to be effected by individual desertions. Exact and equal justice is its motto, and "*In hoc signo vinces.*"

MEXICAN MATTERS.—The Mexican problem grows more intricate daily. Ortega has finally effected his escape from the United States, and is now in Matamoras. This will doubtless result in an immediate demonstration by him and his partisans against Juarez. General Sherman reports that he found the Juarez party less popular in Mexico than he had expected. It now looks as though the overthrow of Maximilian's Government would be followed by a general civil war between the numerous factions desiring to obtain the supremacy in Mexico.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.—A case of great importance is now being argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the question of the right of State taxation upon National Banks. Charles O'Conor and William M. Evarts are the chief opposing counsel—the latter representing the banks.

THE COTTON TAX.—The Chamber of Commerce of New York has very wisely postponed indefinitely the consideration of a memorial to Congress against the tax on cotton.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—A great portion of this morning was taken up in empanelling a new jury, the first jury's term of service having expired last Friday. As is usual upon these occasions a great many applications for exemption were made, and many pleas for the same were given. The excuses offered were mostly those of pressure of business.

There were, however, a few exceptions. One gentleman, a German, put in a plea of his ignorance of the English language. He spoke to the Court in tolerable English, saying that he could understand "common talk." Judge Peirce said that in this Court he would hear very little else than "common talk," and refused the application. Another gentleman said that he had lost his hearing in one ear, but that the other was at the service of the Court, if acceptable.

Judge Peirce asked him which ear he was deaf in. He replied that it was the left one. "Then," said his Honor, "you are excused, for that is the very ear we need in this Court."

After these matters had been disposed of, forty-nine jurors answered to their names.

Samuel Mumford was put upon trial on the charge of the larceny of ninety-three cents belonging to the firm of Thomas Owens, No. 1663 Market street. Mumford was at one time an employe of this firm, who are liquor merchants. He left the place last winter, but frequently came back merely as a visitor.

The Commonwealth alleged that as money in small sums was being missed frequently, suspicion fastened upon Mumford, as he had no object in frequenting the place; and one of the employes was told to watch this man. This employe testified that one evening about 7 o'clock he saw this man go to the cash drawer and take out money, but what kind of money he could not say.

There was a great deal of squabbling and contention between counsel on both sides, the lawyers for the prosecution bringing before the jury evidence of a larceny said to have been committed in April, and the defense objecting on the grounds that the larceny set forth in the bill is alleged to have been committed in February; and in this condition was the case at the close of our report

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Thompson—Addison Foster and Annie his wife, vs. the Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for an alleged illegal expulsion from a car of the company. Plaintiffs are colored people, and the dispute arose from an enforcement of the rules of the company prohibiting colored people riding in the cars. Judgment of nonsuit under the charge of the Court.

OBITUARY.

Stephen Elliott, D D., Bishop of Georgia.

A telegram has announced the sudden death of Stephen Elliott, Bishop of Georgia, at his residence in Savannah. The deceased was born at Beaufort, S. C., in 1806, and was consequently sixty years of age at the time of his death. He graduated in Harvard College in 1824, and after several years spent in travel and study, was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1835, and a priest in the following year.

Soon after this last ordination he was appointed to a professorship of sacred literature in the South Carolina College, in which capacity he continued until 1840, when he was elected Bishop of the diocese of Georgia, and in February, 1841, was consecrated. During the past twenty-five years Bishop Elliott became known to the people of the United States for his great abilities and oratorical powers. Without possessing the fascinating manners of Beecher, there was, nevertheless, a force of expression in his language and an aptness in his similes that made him a deservedly popular preacher. As a humorist the Bishop was well known many of his sallies being current sayings in Georgia and South Carolina.

With a large majority of the Southern clergy, the deceased espoused the doctrine of secession, and gave to the Rebellion his fullest support. After the close of the war he made a trip to the North, collecting funds in behalf of the poor of his section and was very successful in his efforts. The private character of Bishop Elliott was pure and was recognized throughout the country as uniting the strictest integrity with the most charitable consideration. His death will be greatly lamented by the Episcopalians throughout the United States in general.

Lieutenant-General Richard T. King, of the British Army.

The London papers announced the death of this officer, at his residence in London, during the present month. He was born in 1785, and was, therefore, eighty one years of age at the time of his death. General King entered the Royal Regiment of Artillery as Second Lieutenant on the 8th day of September, 1803, and became First Lieutenant on the 12th of September of the following year. He served on a mortar-boat for two months in 1810, and was with Sir George Prevost's army when it invaded this republic in 1812, the General commanding a battery against Plattsburg.

Disasters on Western Lakes During 1866.

The total number of disasters for 1866 was 621—an excess over 1865 of 200 exactly. By reference to the past, we find the yearly record to be as follows:—

Total number of disasters in 1860	337
Total number of disasters in 1861	75
Total number of disasters in 1862	—
Total number of disasters in 1863	50
Total number of disasters in 1864	73
Total number of disasters in 1865	421
Total number of disasters in 1866	621

—The Prince Imperial, although only ten years old, speaks English, Italian, and German fluently. He resembles his mother.

—A lady in Detroit recently presented her husband with four children at one birth.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.—These beautiful instruments are as strongly recommended by the following among the leading artists in America, as any Pianos made in this country or in Europe:—

William Mason, S. B. Mills, Theo. Thomas, H. C. Timm, Max Maretzek, George W. Morgan, Carl Bergman, Carl Wolfsohn, Charles H. Jarvis, M. H. Cross, Carl Gaertner, H. G. Thunder, J. N. Beck, Joseph Rizzo, B. H. Cross.

CIRCULARS of certificates as to their *ds ability*, and the references of one thousand purchasers in Philadelphia and vicinity, to be had on application.

For sale in Philadelphia *only* by

J. E. GOULD,
12 18 6t SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

CABINET ORGANS. } These beautiful instruments
CABINET ORGANS, } are made ONLY by MASON &
CABINET ORGANS, } HAMLIN, and for sale in Philadelphia only by
J. E. GOULD,
SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!—Our celebrated ARAFFE PIANOS now selling to suit the times. Call and examine them at our New Warerooms No. 1180 CHESNUT Street, before purchasing elsewhere. 12 19 12t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are AGENTS for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

GENERAL AGENCY
Of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, of New York.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20 1866.
LOUIS WAGNER, Esq., No 204 South FOURTH Street has been appointed Agent of this Company in this city.
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
12 22 3t General Agent.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—A MEETING will be held
ON THURSDAY NEXT, December 27,
At 4 o'clock P. M.,
IN THE
HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
No. 1210 CHESNUT STREET,
To make arrangements for the Week of Prayer.
Clergymen and laymen are invited to be present. It

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
DECEMBER 24, 1866.
On December 25, being CHRISTMAS-DAY, the Philadelphia Post Office will open at 6 30 A. M. and close at 10 A. M. for the day.
Carriers will make the usual 8 A. M. delivery.
Collections from the street boxes will be made at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Sub-stations will observe the above orders.
It CHARLES H. HALL, Postmaster.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.
Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.
THE MARVEL OF PERU,
A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled
The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors
T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
10 15 mwf3m 4p No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

"PIM. BROS.'" CELEBRATED
IRISH POPLINS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
opened this morning another small invoice of
"Pim's" Irish Poplins, in
Modes,
Steels,
Leather, and
Wines,
Which, with the colors we had on hand, still makes our stock good of these desirable goods. Also a few
Choice Styles of Plaids. [1t4p

A CHAT ABOUT CARLOTTA.
A picture of this now celebrated lady, by one who knew her. A very pleasing paper! See that "most popular of periodicals," BEADLE'S MONTHLY for January. Price twenty-five cents. It

DRY GOODS
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Are Offering their Winter Stock of
DRESS GOODS,
At very LOW PRICES, to close them out. 1t4p

A PERIOD WITHOUT PARALLEL! See Mr. Williston's most suggestive and deeply interesting paper on the "Gold Fever Days of California," in BEADLE'S MONTHLY for January. Price 25 cents. Sold by all newsdealers. It

A NICE CHRISTMAS PRESENT
or
REAL VALUE.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have on hand a good assortment of
Open Centre Long Shawls,
Filled Centre Long Shawls,
Square or Both Kinds Long Shawls,
Blanket Shawls, Etc. Etc.
ALSO,
28-Inch Real Lyons Silk Velvet,
32-Inch Real Lyons Silk Velvet,
34-Inch Real Lyons Silk Velvet,
40-Inch Real Lyons Silk Velvet.
Of very superior qualities, imported by ourselves.
VELVET CLOAKS [1t4p
Made up to order in the best styles.

BIERSTADT'S GREAT PAINTING,
THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT STREET.
Admission, 25 Cents. Season Tickets, 50 Cents.
SUBSCRIBERS ADMITTED FREE.

This great work of art is the second highest premium in the
Crosby Opera House Art Distribution,
To be made on the 21st of JANUARY.
The announcement previously made that subscribers would be admitted but ONCE on the presentation of their certificates having created some little dissatisfaction, it has been determined to admit the holders of shares as often as desired on the presentation of their certificates.
There is also a FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS in connection with the above Exhibition, embracing a number of PREMIUMS to be awarded to subscribers, including works by Moran, Waugh, Lewis, Gifford, Young, Hamilton, and a number of other eminent artists.
Subscriptions will be received at the Gallery, and also at No. 6 7 CHESNUT street (New "Bulletin" Building).
Gallery open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

T. B. PUGH,
AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.
N. B.—The Books are liable to close at any time, without further notice. 12 18thmtf.

PAPIER-MACHE GOODS,
CHINESE TEA POYS,
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
At the Stand of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT Street.
SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! 12 20 4t

THE STILTS OF GOLD.
Something out of the beaten track of humor and satire, by the well-known author of the "Miss Slimpen's Papers." Finely illustrated, with six designs by Howard. See BEADLE'S MONTHLY for January. Sold by all newsdealers. Price but 25 cents. Look at it! It

REMOVAL
OF THE
North Pennsylvania Railroad
Passenger Station.
On Tuesday, January 1, 1867,
THE PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION
OF THIS ROAD WILL BE REMOVED
FROM THIRD AND THOMPSON STREETS
TO THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS DEPOT,
N. W. CORNER BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS.
12 24 10t ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

GO SEE CHRISTMAS
AT THE
Palatial Billiard and Chess Saloons,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE.
A FINE CHRISTMAS DISPLAY. 1t*

ROME OF TO-DAY.
Now that the Pope is to abdicate his temporal power, this admirable sketch of Rome as it now is will prove very interesting. See BEADLE'S MONTHLY for January. Sold by all newsdealers. Price but 25 cents. Take a look at it. It

J. H. BURDSALL'S
CONFECTIONERY,
ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,
No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,
GIRARD ROW.
FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

MARK YOUR CLOTHING WITH GROSSKOPF'S LINEN MARKER, to be obtained at GROSSKOPF & BENSON'S, No. 27 S FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. This little instrument works like magic. It will mark the wearing apparel of an entire family with one and the same instrument, and with superior excellence and despatch. No housekeeper should be without it, as the trifling expenditure involved in its purchase will save much confusion, inconvenience, and loss. Call and examine it. 12 22 2t

GREENBLOW IN GOTHAM.
How a "Country Youth" came to New York, what he saw and how it ended is told in a very humorous strain by William Wirt Sikes, in BEADLE'S MONTHLY for January. Sold by all newsdealers. Price but 25 cents It

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A CITY RESIDENCE, some of the best Gold-bearing Quartz Ledge, fully developed, situate in Montana territory, and that will yield over 100 per cent. profit per annum in GOLD.
Address "MONTANA,"
No 214 North FRONT Street,
Or call at the same place from 10 till 2, until Friday, the 28th 12 22 4t*

FOR VARIOUS GOOD THINGS! In Essay, Adventure, Romance and Verse, see the best of the Magazines "BEADLE'S MONTHLY. Catered for by the VERY BEST of all American writers: all numbers beautifully illustrated. Sold by all newsdealers. Price but 25 cents a number, or $3 per year. EXAMINE A COPY! It

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
MILLINERY GOODS.
REAL LACE GOODS
A Liberal Discount to the Trade [1t 30 mw

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4t

SIGHT-SEEING.—There are some places that, like Charles Dickens' old curiosity shop, are decidedly difficult to describe. We remember once upon a time going to the Academy of Natural Sciences, and when we got home undertook to describe what we saw there, but we gave up in despair, because there were so many beginnings that we never could select one to commence at.
It would be almost as difficult a task to describe the many beautiful things that are to be seen at Mr. G. W. Pitcher's, at No. 808 Chesnut street. Many a time have we stepped in to look over their stock of handsome engravings and large photographs, and always have found them anxious to oblige to the utmost of their power.
Perhaps there is hardly a person who pretends to any taste that has not seen and admired their beautiful and artistic photochromos.
More exquisite imitations of Oil Paintings or more natural effect could hardly be produced. The effect is lovely and the pictures are, as they deserve to be, immensely popular.
Besides these, Pitcher has over a thousand different kinds of Photographs for framing, and if we were to descant upon his stock of Frames—Rustic, Gilt, Polished Walnut, Carved oval and square; his Bibles, Prayer, Presentation Books for old and young folks; Toy Books Portfolios, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Brackets, Roger's Groups and his thousand little knick-knacks of all kinds that by their cheapness and beauty are so tempting, we could fill a volume. We would only say, in conclusion, to the reader, to go and see for himself, at G. W. PITCHER'S, No 808 CHESNUT street. 12 22 2t

MIDNIGHT! An exquisite Poem, beautifully illustrated, by Fenn See BEADLE'S MONTHLY for January. Sold by all newsdealers. Price but 25 cents per number, or $3 per year. It

SANTA CLAUS IS COMING,
AND
G. W. PITCHER,
No. 808 CHESNUT St.,
IS SELLING AT PANIC PRICES,
Toy, Juvenile, and Fine Presentation Books, Family, Pew, and Pocket Bibles; Prayer Books; Photograph Albums; Book Racks; Easels; Brackets; Frames and Pictures, from the card to drawing-room size; Cord and Tassels, every kind; Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, the largest assortment in the city; Writing Desks; Portfolios; Diaries for 1867, and a thousand and one other articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CAN BE FOUND AT
C. W. PITCHER'S
Cheap Picture Frame and Book Store,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street,
All Reduced to Panic Prices. [12 22 2t

LABRADOR! All about it. An interesting and valuable paper, finely illustrated. See BEADLE'S MONTHLY for January. Sold by all newsdealers. Price 25 cents It

American (Waltham) Watches.
Dealers in Watches from all parts of the country are reminded that the undersigned keep a full assortment of Waltham Watches, in gold and silver cases constantly on hand. Large reductions in the prices of movements and cases have recently been made, and the Internal Revenue tax is no longer charged to customers.
The good repute borne far and near by the manufactures of the Waltham Company, make it needless for the agents to urge their claims to general patronage, or to do more than caution the public against spurious and inferior Watches with which the markets are flooded. Every Waltham Watch, of whatever class, is warranted by special certificate, which should in all cases be demanded.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS OF THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
12 22 6t No. 183 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE MASTER OF CARBONI! Truly a strange story, by Frank H Norton equal in many respects to Edgar A. Poe's singular creations. See BEADLE'S MONTHLY—well pronounced "a Paragon of Magazines"—for January. Sold by all newsdealers. Price 25 cents only. It

PEAS, MUSHROOMS, AND MACCARONI.
Just landed from the barque "Conqueror," an invoice of the finest
FRENCH PEAS,
MUSHROOMS, and
MACCARONI,
Imported by ourselves.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner WALNUT and BROAD.
3 14 mwf4p§

WHO WAS HE? A romance of peculiar beauty, power, and interest, by Mrs. Victor. See the "MODEL MAGAZINE." BEADLE'S MONTHLY for January. Sold by all newsdealers. Price 25 cents. It

"SLEEP, THE SWEET RESTORER."
But how few know what sleep is, particularly the sleep which restores, invigorates, and makes them new and fresh!
Those who desire refreshing sleep and rest should call and get one of
SINGER'S SPRING BEDS,
SOLD BY
GOULD & CO.,
R. FREEMAN & CO.,
H. ADOLPH,
And all Principal Dealers of the City.
PAGE BROS., Agents,
12 21 3t No. 614 CHESNUT Street.

AUTOBIOGRAPHIC NOTES! The first of a series of papers on Men, Women, and Events, by the well-known Mrs. E. Oakes Smith. See the "Best of American Periodicals," BEADLE'S MONTHLY for January. Sold by all newsdealers. Price but 25 cents It

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
PRESENTS FOR LADIES.
PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
We have now on hand a fresh stock of FANCY GOODS, which we offer at reduced prices.
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Meerschaum Pipes, in great variety,
Meerschaum Cigar-Holders
Brier-Root Pipes carved and plain,
Tobacco-Boxes Tobacco-Bags Cigar-Cases.
Match-Boxes, Cigar Stands, Flasks,
Inkstands, Match-Boxes Paper Weights.
FOR LADIES.
Beautiful Bohemian Glass Toilette Sets,
Vases of Parian and Bohemian Glass,
Ceraffes Toilette Bottles Card Receivers,
Odour Cases and Stands Travelling-Bags,
Book-Stands, Reading Stands, etc.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
12 20 5t No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

LANGUAGE! Among the most original and suggestive of recent essays on the Origin of Language is that by Stephen G. Dodge, Esq., in BEADLE'S MONTHLY for January. Sold by all newsdealers. Price 25 cents. It

CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS
And Importers of Fine Watches,
Invite attention to their large assortment of
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES
FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
JEWELRY, WATCHES,
DIAMONDS, CLOCKS,
PRECIOUS STONES, BRONZES,
SILVERWARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATED WARE.

Have on hand a Stock of
PINK CORAL,
Which they believe superior to anything in the Philadelphia market.
Also, per steamer "Propontis," a fine assortment of
English Plated Goods,
SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THEIR
HOLIDAY SALES. [12 18 6t

W. H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 11TH & 4TH ST

BAILEY & CO.
819 *Chestnut Street,*
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS OF
English Plated Wares,
Fine Watches, Clocks,
London Pearl Setts,
English Cutlery,
Bronzes, Porcelain,
Coral Jewelry,
Precious Stones,
Gilt Goods, &c.
Always on hand a large assortment of
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED AND GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.
SILVER WARE FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
14 fmwtJ11

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
I. J. TAYLOR,
JEWELLER,
No. 1028 CHESNUT ST.
Attention is invited to our elegant STOCK OF GOODS suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
COMPRISING
Fine Watches,
Elegant Jewelry,
Diamonds,
Fancy Silverware,
Clocks,
Fancy Goods,
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
12 20 6t No. 1028 CHESNUT St.

FIFTEEN ORIGINAL ARTICLES! Each of which is well worth the price of the Magazine given in BEADLE'S MONTHLY for January. Price 25 cents. It

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
LADIES' FUR TRIMMED HOODS.
LADIES' SKATING HATS.
FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS.
CHILDREN'S VELVET HATS
GENTS' FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.
THEO. H. McCALLA,
HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM,
[12 14 12t]p NO. 804 CHESNUT ST.

OUR NEW HOUSE. A charming love story, by Kent Putnam Osgood. See BEADLE'S MONTHLY for January. Sold by all newsdealers. Price 25 cents. Examine it! It

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS."—On to-morrow (Christmas) afternoon this fine series of tableaux will be produced at the Academy, and, as a holiday performance, we have no doubt will prove very successful.

This entertainment consists of fifty tableaux, representing some of the choicest and most celebrated scenes in the "Arabian Nights." Performances will be given during both the afternoon and evening throughout the week, and a very delightful feature will be superadded in the presence of Father Kemp's Old Folks and Miss Emma J. Nichols, who have been especially engaged for the occasion.

Such an array of attraction has seldom been offered in this city on a holiday; and when we consider the peculiar fitness of the entertainment, and the magnificent and comfortable house in which it is presented, we can only advise all of our young friends to go to the Academy and enjoy themselves.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams make their first appearance this evening, and will present their famous drama of the *Fairy Circle* and the roaring comedy of the *Customs of the Country*. There will be an afternoon performance at the Chesnut on Christmas.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. S. Clarke's engagement continues with unabated popularity, and to-night he will appear in *Paul Pry*. The performance to conclude with the magnificent fairy spectacle of the *Naiad Queen*, with Miss Effie Germon as the "Queen." On Christmas there will be both an afternoon and an evening performance.

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Drew presents the public this evening with Daly's New York dramatization of Charles Reade's popular novel, "Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy." This version is said to combine more of the merits of the story than any other, and Mrs. Drew has gone to considerable expense in preparation for it in the way of new scenery and effects. The Lancashire Fair scene will be found to be a striking theatrical novelty, giving a faithful picture of the humors of an English fair. The superior style in which everything is now done at the Arch Street Theatre renders it unnecessary that we should say more than that this piece will be well worth seeing.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Christmas pantomime of *Little Red Riding Hood* will be presented for the first time this evening, and is produced under the superintendence of Tony Denier, the famous clown. On Christmas there will be a matinee, as well as an evening performance, at the New American.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY begin their extravaganza of *New Year Calls*, with many local hits, this evening. Simmons, Lehr, and Dixey will also appear in the somewhat unexpected characters of the "Three Graces." To-morrow there will be a matinee as well as an evening performance.

PRINTERS' BALL.—To-morrow (Christmas) evening, the typos of this city will have an almost general holiday, and the Typographical Union, No. 2, have seized the occasion to give a grand ball at the Musical Fund Hall. We sincerely hope that the occasion will prove successful.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL AND BAL MASQUE.—This entertainment will take place on the evening of Monday, January 14, 1867, at the Academy of Music. Subscription tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies to the dancing floor and the parquet circle, can be obtained for five dollars, from Colonel Peter E. Abel, at Petersons' Bookstore, or from General John E. Ridley, at the Continental Hotel.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Among our very extended notices of stores at which Christmas presents may most advantageously be obtained, we omitted to mention the following:—

B. F. Reimer, Photographer.

None can deny that the invention of the art of photography has proved one of the most useful and beneficial blessings to humanity. By the use of this art, those far from home and from near and dear friends, have but to open their albums, and as they turn the leaves, each successively will present some well-known face of by-gone days, and each in its turn will carry the thoughts far back into years of pleasant associations with friends. By this art, those who have long since passed away have their faces and forms, their expressive, life-like countenances, to keep bright their memory in the thoughts of those living.

But the great difficulty is, where can our people have pictures taken that will not be blurred, of color too dark or too light, and where they can be obtained in all sizes and variety of forms, and at moderate rates? We can help them here. Reimer's gallery has long enjoyed an enviable reputation among other establishments, both on account of the highest style of skill and art displayed in the pictures taken, and the reasonable prices asked. Pictures of all sizes, it should be remembered by the public, can be obtained at B. F. Reimer's gallery, No. 624 Arch street, which will satisfy. Mr. Reimer is thoroughly experienced and skilled in the art he practises, and none need have any fears that their pictures will not recompense them for their patronage.

S. Macferran, Dealer in Iron Goods,

No. 721 Chesnut street, has a fine assortment of various articles necessary in every well-conducted household, viz.:—Iron bedsteads in every variety, by the single one or by the hundred; the very best clothes-wringer, found to be so after years of experience; the latest and most improved washing machine invented; Tingley's patent churn; a choice lot of ladies' skates, for sale very low; besides hat racks, umbrella stands, store stools, iron railings, patent carpet sweepers, rough diamond blacking boxes, children's rockers, patent pocket lanterns, and an endless variety of other goods, that must be seen to be appreciated.

Fuller & Johnson, Dealers in Groceries.

Holiday and winter groceries in untold quantities. Remember, one and all, that there is no place where you can better satisfy yourselves in the grocery line than at the store of Messrs. Fuller & Johnson, No. 16 S. Eighth street. There can be found the best of wines, sugars, butter, oysters, crackers, the best in the city; and, what is of all importance, "bread," the only kind made that is fit to eat—aerated bread—that all who use it certify cannot be surpassed; 'crackers," tip-top crackers, the best of the kind suited for the table. Everything in this line will be found of the best quality manufactured

TO CONTINUE.—THE LADIES' FAIR at the Franklin street and Colombia Avenue Church is to continue until Friday evening.

The voting on the different articles on Saturday was as follows:—

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.

Resolution	388
Hand-in-Hand	50
Taylor	4
Total	442

TEMPERANCE REGALIA.

George Washington Temple	199
Lady Washington Social Temple	137
Chosen Friends' Social Temple	1
Cohocksink Temple	9
Total	346

ODD FELLOWS' REGALIA.

Shackamaxon	200
Harmony Lodge, No 20	50
Total	250

A NEW RELIGIOUS JOURNAL.—We find upon our table the first number of the *Methodist Home Journal*, published at No. 108 South Third street. Rev. Adam Wallace editor. The paper, we are told, is to be devoted to "religious intelligence, news, literature, poetry, and art." We believe there is no other Methodist paper published in this city, the members of that denomination taking generally either the *Christian Advocate*, or that very able, influential, and independent journal, *The Methodist*, published in New York. There would seem to be an opening for an ably conducted Methodist journal in a city where that denomination is as strong as it is in Philadelphia. The typographical execution of the *Home Journal* is excellent, and the sprightly and beautiful appearance of the paper reflects great credit upon its printers, Messrs Haddock & Son.

MORE ABOUT THE FIRE.—The fire last night caused an immense destruction of property. Of the property destroyed, our account on the inside of the paper is very full and correct. The ruins of the brewery are still smouldering, notwithstanding the wet weather. The following is the amount of insurance upon the establishment. On the buildings themselves and the machinery there is insured in the Royal Insurance Company.....$20,000
People's Insurance Company..... 5,000
On the stock:—
People's Insurance Company..... 5,000
Atlantic Insurance Company..... 2,500
London and Liverpool Insurance Company.. 5,000

A CARNIVAL AMONGST THIEVES.—There were many residences entered last Saturday night. The residence of Mr. H. C. Street, No. 1734 Ninth street, was entered and robbed of thirty dollars in money, a silver watch, and an overcoat. The thieves entered the front door by means of a skeleton key.

The house of Mr. Perry, at Sixteenth and Stiles streets, was entered Saturday night by burglars, and robbed of one hundred dollars in money, a gold hunting-case watch, a silver watch, a gold watch-chain, breastpins, rings, etc. The thieves obtained entrance through a third-story back window, by getting out on the roof of an unoccupied house adjoining.

Sunday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the store of Mr. Aloysius Kline, No. 1613 Market street, was entered and robbed of sixteen pairs of boots and eighteen pairs of gaiters. The store was entered by unlocking a door leading into the yard by means of skeleton keys. Although the family were in the dwelling part of the building at the time, the thieves were not heard. The amount of loss is between two hundred and seventy-five and three hundred dollars.

This morning, at a very early hour, the house of Mr. Frank McLaughlin, at Thirty-ninth and Bridge streets, was entered by turning the key in the front door with a pair of nippers. The thieves stole an overcoat and six dollars in money, but were frightened off by being discovered by the family, who gave the alarm.

The grocery and provision store at the southwest corner of Dana and Locust streets was broken into and robbed of some poultry, at a very early hour this morning. Officer Shaefer had examined the doors of the place between 1 and 2 o'clock, and when he went back an hour afterwards to inspect it again, he found that the thieves had entered and then made their escape.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FAIR.—This Fair, at the church Nineteenth and Green streets, will be open to-day, *all day to-morrow* (Christmas day and evening), and every evening during this week.

The vote on the editorial chair up to noon to-day was as follows:—

EVENING TELEGRAPH	64
Evening Bulletin	5
Press	33
Inquirer	70
Age	38
Ledger	5
North American	2
Star	2
Herald	2
Total	224

There are large quantities of fancy goods, suitable for Christmas presents, for sale at the Fair.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.—At a recent meeting of the Masonic Order of this city, it was decided to erect a new Masonic Temple, at the N. E corner of Broad and Filbert streets. The lot is one hundred and fifty feet front by two hundred and fifty feet deep, and has three fronts. The lot alone cost $155 000. The plan of the building has not yet been decided on, but it will be of some ancient order of architecture, and will be fitted up in magnificent style, at a cost of not less than $500,000. It is suggested that the Odd Fellows should negotiate for the Masonic Temple in Chesnut street, below Eighth.

CHRISTMAS CEREMONIES AT THE CATHEDRAL TO-MORROW.—The usual grand ceremonies incident to the great festival of Christmas will be performed at half-past 10 o'clock A. M. The music will be of the highest order of excellence, consisting of Hummel's Grand Mass, No. 1, in E flat; Mozart's *Te Deum*, and the Grand Hallelujah Chorus, from the Messiah. The choir will be assisted by the Germania Orchestra, the whole under the direction of Mr. Michael H. Cross.

CHRISTMAS AT THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME.—To-morrow will be suitably observed at the above institution, connected with the Northern Home for Friendless Children, Twenty-third and Brown streets. Exercises will commence at half-past 2 o'clock. The new building, erected for the use of soldiers' and sailors' orphans, will be thrown open to the inspection of the public.

A BAD CASE.—A man by the name of James Smith was arrested last Saturday afternoon, on a charge of making three young girls drunk, and then trying to commit an outrage upon them. He was arrested by Officer Reeder, and taken before Alderman Hurley, who held him in $500 to answer. Smith keeps a liquor store in Front street, below Spruce.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH FAIR.—This fair, at Commissioners' Hall, West Philadelphia, continues to be quite well attended. The enthusiasm is unabated. The voting for a splendid afghan is as follows:—Dr. Garvin, 61; Dr. Crowell, 19; Dr J. K. Lee, 5; John H Jones, 225. The base-ball bat and implements are contested for by the Spartacus and Atlantic, Jr.

THE TRINITY P. E. CHURCH FAIR, which has been under way for some time past, at the Washington Building, Third street, above Spruce, will, at the request of numerous friends, be kept open a little while longer. We know of no more pleasant place of resort than this. The prize cup and implements are being voted for, the "Bachelor's" having 55 and the "Maid's" 21.

LARCENY OF GOLD LEAF.—This morning Reserve Officer John Henderson arrested Edward Crenshaw upon the charge of stealing $60 worth of gold leaf from Henry Heniman's gold and silver leaf manufacturer, No. 831 Arch street. He acknowledged the theft, and says he left the leaf at a tavern, but does not remember its location. He will have a hearing at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Beitler.]

AN ACCIDENT ON THE ICE.—Mrs. E. Mellon fell upon the ice at Seventeenth and Sansom streets this morning, and fractured both bones of the forearm. She is an aged lady, and seriously injured. Officer Alexander Menah took her to her home, near by, and Dr. Hagy dressed her wounds. We learn that she is doing as well as could be expected.

A YOUNG THIEF.—Lewis Barford, aged fourteen years, was arrested at Second and Laurel streets last Saturday afternoon, by Officer Beckenstock, on a charge of stealing fifteen yards of cloth from in front of a store at Second and George streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was held in $400 bail to answer a charge of larceny.

TWO PROFESSIONALS CAUGHT.—James and John Hogsworth were arrested at Rising Sun village last Saturday, on the charge of stealing some cloth from the store of Mr. Dozer, in Main street, Germantown, the day before. They are both professional thieves, and had only been out of prison a few days. They were held in $2000 bail each by Alderman Good.

FATAL SCALDING.—Last Saturday night Mrs. Casey, living in Laura court, near Blackberry alley, had occasion to leave her house, and left two small children one four and the other six years old, in playing with a kettle of hot water they drew it over on themselves, scalding both, and the eldest one so severely that she died the same night.

FRATERNAL DIFFICULTY.—George Armitage, a man (?) forty years of age, was arrested at Manyunk last Friday afternoon, by Officer Buchanan, on a charge of making an assault and battery upon his sister, and bruising her face rather badly. He had a hearing before Alderman Gibson, and was committed to answer.

JOHN IN TROUBLE.—That incorrigible man, John Smith, was arrested at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets for outrageous conduct yesterday afternoon. After being arrested, he made a violent assault and battery upon Officers Jordan and McLaughlin. He was held in $1200 bail to answer for the assault by Alderman Hutchinson.

SETTLED UP.—William Baily, a young man in want of boots stole a pair from a butcher's wagon whilst the latter was selling meat at Manayunk. Baily is an oyster huckster. He had a hearing before Alderman Gibson, and at the hearing he paid the butcher the value of the boots, and was discharged.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS GRATIS.—Robert Todd was arrested last Saturday evening, by Officer Reeder, at Eighth and Arch streets, for stealing toys. When arrested, he had about a dollar's worth. He had an examination before Alderman Hurley and was held for a further hearing.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Union Street Station House there are at present a live turkey and three pairs of dead chickens, which the owner can have by applying to Lieutenant Goldey. They were taken from a negro, and are supposed to have been stolen.

REMOVAL OF NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will remove on the 1st of January from Third and Thompson streets to their northwest corner of Berks and American streets.

JUSTICE TO BE DONE THEM.—By special request of Mayor McMichael, the bills charging the parties with riot yesterday morning, were returned to the Grand Jury, for the purpose of bringing the guilty parties to as speedy a trial as may be.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
USEFUL PRESENTS.
WE ARE SELLING

OVERCOATS at	$12 00.	Price last year,		$20 00
" "	15 50.	" "	"	25 00
" "	20 00.	" "	"	30 00
" "	25 00.	" "	"	35 00
" "	30 00.	" "	"	45 00
" "	35 00	" "	"	50 00
BUSINESS COATS	$8 50.	" "	"	$12 00
" "	9 00.	" "	"	14 00
" "	10 00.	" "	"	15 00
" "	11 00.	" "	"	16 00
" "	12 00.	" "	"	18 00
" "	14 00.	" "	"	20 00
" "	16 00.	" "	"	22 00
" "	18 00.	" "	"	25 00
PANTS at	$4 00.	" "	"	$6 00
" "	5 00.	" "	"	7 50
" "	6 00.	" "	"	8 50
" "	7 00.	" "	"	10 00
" "	8 00.	" "	"	12 00
" "	9 00.	" "	"	14 00
" "	10 00.	" "	"	15 00
VESTS at	$2 50.	" "	"	$4 00
" "	3 00.	" "	"	5 00
" "	4 00.	" "	"	6 00
" "	5 00.	" "	"	7 00
" "	6 00	" "	"	9 00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—PRICES CAN BE NO LOWER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

"CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR."—

No marvel Christmas lives so long,
He never knew but merry hours,
His nights were spent in mirth and song,
In happy homes and princely bowers:
Was greeted both by serf and lord,
And seated at the festal board;
While every voice cried, "Welcome here,"
Old Christmas comes but once a year.

But what care we for days of old,
The knights whose arms have turned to rust,
The grim boar's heads and pastries cold,
Their castles crumbled into dust?
Never did sweeter faces go
Blushing beneath the mistletoe
Than are to-night assembled here,
For Christmas still comes once a year.

The Christmas Holidays are celebrated in force at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, which is just the place for suits and suiters.

A DURABLE REPUTATION is rarely made in a day; but HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, having been for ten years before the public, and tried by thousands in every part of the country, and in every form of disease, have won for themselves a name and reputation rarely acquired. They are used by the most intelligent and appreciative in every community, and praised by all for their simplicity and efficiency in curing disease. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal). Fair Maryland Institute. New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 923 Chesnut street.

GEO STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, [At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

A NOVELTY! A NOVELTY!—A beautiful upright Piano, blue and gold, built expressly for one of our well-known citizens, will be on exhibition for a few days only, at our warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street. SCHOMACKER MANUFACTURING CO.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—We call the attention of our readers to the splendid establishment of Messrs. Kitchen & Co., southeast corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets, where they will find a great variety of fine watches, jewelry, and silverware of the latest fashion and most beautiful finish. The important fact that they have reduced their prices to correspond with the low price of gold, is a consideration not to be overlooked. The southeast corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets has already become celebrated for fine jewelry and silver-plated ware.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 818 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER After a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses has proved itself to be the medicine of the age.

Although there have been many medical preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain Killer has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world, as the best family medicine ever introduced.

TAKE AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a purgative; for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—If you want to buy a Christmas gift that will be appreciated in a family, go to No. 727 Market street, and buy one of Lash's Improved "*Brass Cog Wheel*" Clothes-Wringers, or one of Lash's five dollar Washing Machines. J. S. LASH & CO.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—This valuable medicine has been silently making its way into public favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has performed. Its singular efficacy is owing to the *Protoxide of Iron*, which remains unchanged in this preparation and is the only form in which this *vital element* of healthy blood can be supplied.

TO-MORROW is Christmas. By going early in the day to B. F. Reimer's Photograph Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, you will avoid the throng, and be in time to give your photograph to your friend on New Year.

ON EVERY centre-table should stand a flagon of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," to refresh and tranquilize the senses of those who delight in pure and wholesome perfumes. In fact, this is now the fashion in most of the mansions up town.—*Jefferson Sentinel*.

CONVINCING EVERYBODY.—Hoyt, at No. 329 Chesnut street, has a large force of clerks busily at work dealing out articles for a single quarter. This is not all: for he sells wood, coal, and flour for $1 per cord, ton, or barrel. For Christmas things go there!

IT IS QUALITY as well as the moderate charges for the photographs that attracts you to B. F Reimer's Gallery, No 624 Arch street. Six Card, or one large Photograph only $1.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to G. W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS, Canvas-back Ducks, and all other kinds of choice Game, at Robbins Brothers, Eastern Market, Fifth street, above Chesnut. Also, choice Poultry of all kinds.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

TABLE ORNAMENTS beautifully made, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904, Arch street.

GOLD COUPONS, Due January 1st, Wanted by DREXEL & CO., No. 34 S. Third Street.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
☞ Heavy reduction in prices. ☜
☞ Business Coats at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, and up to $30. ☜
☞ Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17, $19, $20, and up to $40. ☜
☞ Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16. ☜
☞ Vests at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50 to $9. ☜

Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.

Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may be again for some time to come.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Underclothing very cheap. ☜

MARRIED.

HAUBERT—BECKMAN.—On the 20th instant, by the Rev. W. J. Mann, D. D., Mr. JACOB HAUBERT to Miss MAGGIE C. BECKMAN, all of this city. No cards.

MATTHEWS—ROBERTS.—At Downingtown, on the 19th instant, by Friends' ceremony THOMAS R. MATTHEWS, Jr., of Baltimore, to SUSAN A. ROBERTS, daughter of John Roberts, of Chester county, Pa.

DIED.

BRADSHAW.—Suddenly, on the 23d instant, Mrs. HARRIET BRADSHAW, wife of Francis Bradshaw, and daughter of William Scott, of Woodbury, N. J.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1205 Montgomery avenue, on Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

CHAMBERS.—On the 23d instant, JOHN G. CHAMBERS, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1904 N. Front street, on Thursday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

HENDRY.—On the morning of the 20th instant, EDWIN A. HENDRY, son of the late Dr. John A. Hendry, of New York, in the 41st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2005 Arch street, on Monday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock.

KOCKOGEY.—On the morning of the 23d instant, after a short illness, JOHN KOCKOGEY, Sr., in the 81st year of his age.

The male friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 129 Race street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown.

A LIST OF USEFUL GIFTS:—BOXES OF Tools, Clothes-Wringers, Nut-Picks, Table Knives, Plated Spoons and Forks, Carvers, Wire Hanging Baskets, Garden Tools, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Spice Boxes, Carpet Sweepers, Apple Parers, Smoothing Irons, and numerous other articles of Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CHOPPING TRAYS AND BOWLS, Mincing Knives and Machines, Small Cleavers and Choppers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

EXTRA STRONG BOYS' SLEDS AND Sleighs. Boys' Sleds with movable foot rests, a variety of Boys' Skates and Chests of Tools, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth. Open in the evening.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES. Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

HARDING'S EDITIONS OF THE HOLY BIBLE. Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles FOR CHRISTMAS, WEDDING, and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. Also, Presentation Bibles, for CHURCHES, CLERGYMAN, SOCIETIES, TEACHERS, ETC. New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levan Turkey, Panelled, and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices, WM. W. HARDING, 12 15 8trp] No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

Harding's Patent Chain-Back PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. For a Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Present, these Albums are particularly adapted. The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for holiday stock. Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner. WILLIAM W. HARDING, 12 1smw4w 8p No. 326 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA

FORGET IT O! Best, most beautiful, and cheapest assortment in the city of FRAMES FOR PICTURES AND PICTURES FOR FRAMES. FRAMES for everything made to order. Oil Chromas, Engravings, Photographs, Etc. Etc. FINE ART GALLERY NOW OPEN. WILSON & HOOD, Photograph Goods, Frames and Pictures, 12 19 5t] No. 626 ARCH St., Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses, ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC. Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER. No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES, LAP RUGS, ANGOLA MATS, BELOW MARKET RATES. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street. Life-size horse in door. Come and see. 12 6 thstf

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.

THE NEW PRESIDENTIAL MANSION

A STARTLING SENSATION.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 24.

The New French Minister.

The new French Minister, M. Berthemy, waited upon Secretary Seward to-day.

Park for Washington.

Engineer Michler, of the Topographical Bureau, who has been engaged in making surveys for a site for the National Park and new Presidential Mansion, will report in favor of the purchase of at least 1800 acres of ground lying north of the city, between Seventh street and Rock creek. The purchase of that amount of ground is recommended on the ground of its present low value, and the certainty that the Government will eventually need it.

Personal.

Postmaster-General Randall left the city on Saturday for New York, to meet Mrs. Randall, expected by the European steamer.

Public Lands.

In November, 13,507 acres of public lands were disposed of at the Michigan land office, 11,779 acres of which were taken under title.

A Sensation.

The latest sensation amongst Washington correspondents is a report that Jacob Lowenthal, the Claim Agent, charged with immense forgeries of bounty claims and final-discharge papers, did not die of cholera, as reported, but that his death was feigned, to enable him to escape from justice. At the time the charges were made, Lowenthal, who was in New Orleans, came to Washington and offered to give himself up for trial, but the offer was declined, as there was no proof against him in the departments here.

Shortly after, it was announced that he had died suddenly in the night of Asiatic cholera, and he was buried the next afternoon. The suddenness of the death and burial, coupled with the statement that the Second Auditor of the Treasury has made discoveries recently indicating large frauds in connection with soldiers' bounties, has given rise to the report concerning the feigned death of Lowenthal.

Three of the leading physicians of Washington, Drs. Thomas Miller, Dove, and Howard, however, certify that Lowenthal died from Asiatic cholera, and his counsel, ex-Governor Ford, of Ohio, testifies to seeing Lowenthal's body in the coffin, as do others to whom Lowenthal was personally known.

Iron and Coal.

The Senate Finance Committee were engaged hearing the iron and coal men in behalf of their interests in the revision of the tariff.

The Wool Interest.

The wool manufacturers have also been before the Committee to reply to the arguments of the wool-growers, in favor of increasing the duties on wool. The manufacturers allege that the people of the country will not stand the increased cost of the manufactured article necessitated by an increase of duty on woof.

From Texas and Louisiana.

BALTIMORE, December 24.—The Texas papers received here contain a statement that the Government sheds at Brazos had all been taken down and removed to Brownsville, where they will be turned into winter quarters for the troops in that locality.

Emigrants from Virginia are arriving in Texas with a view to settlement.

The prices of all kinds of goods have fallen materially at Galveston.

Some of the pioneer emigrants to Brazil have returned to Texas, declaring that their own homes, after all, are the best for them.

There are indications of an active demand for cattle in Texas for the California market.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* regards the recent rise in the river as only temporary.

The work of repairing the Baton Rouge and Opelousas Railway is rapidly progressing, and it is expected that it will be ready for business in the course of a month or two.

Sugar making in Louisiana is progressing with energy, and the quality is represented as very fine.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 24.—The excavation of the tunnel under the south branch of the Chicago river, at Washington street, had on Saturday reached the depth of forty feet. During Saturday night one side fell in, carrying away the engine and hoisting apparatus, and filling the excavation to the depth of twenty-five feet with water. The cause of the slide was a defect in the temporary bank. The loss will reach $5000.

The stove store of John S. Brockman, at Rock Island, was burned on Saturday at 1 o'clock, and the adjoining buildings somewhat injured. The total loss was $20,000, which was insured in Hartford companies.

Death of the Minister of Portugal.

NEW YORK, December 24.—J. C. Figaniere, Minister of Portugal, died at 1 o'clock this morning, at the residence of his son, in Brooklyn, at the age of 68. He was the oldest member of the Diplomatic Corps resident in this city.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Gold quoted at 133½. Exchange, 109; at sight, 110. Money at 7. Five-twenties of 1862, coupons, 106½; of 1864, 105; of 1865, 105; Ten-forties, coupons, 99½; Seven-thirties, of all sorts, 104½. Stock Market active. Canton Company, 44½; Cumberland, 66½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 44½; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 66½; Hudson River, 118½; Reading, 104½; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 81½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Northwestern, 43; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 104½.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Cotton quiet at 33½@34 cents for Middling Uplands. Flour dull, and the markets generally unchanged; 1800 bbls. sold. Wheat dull; markets generally unchanged. Maryland Wheat, 7000 bus. sold; mixed Western, $1 12. Oats quiet; 19,000 bus. sold. Beef quiet. Dressed Hogs ¼c. lower, at $8@8 50. Western Pork dull and heavy. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

South Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, December 24.—In the South Carolina House of Representatives, the Insolvent Debtors' Bill has been framed so as to secure the homestead of one hundred acres, with the house attached thereto, and in that form it passed.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1866. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and an Election for Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 14th day of January 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. 12 24mwf t1 14 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO. 112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collection made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 4 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies

5-20s, 7 3-10s, 1881s, 10-40s, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST. 10 26rp]

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK Capital $300,000, Full Paid, HAS REMOVED TO ITS NEW BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St. A. BOYD President JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier. 117

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. Bankers, 16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York. Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities. Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms. U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD St. Government Securities Bought and Sold. August 7.30s, And Old 5-20s, CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865 And the new Bonds delivered immediately. CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD. 9 26 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, CHRISTIAN STREET HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, December 24th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the buildings belonging to the Government, that are connected with the Moyamensing Hall (Christian, below Tenth street), lately known as the CHRISTIAN STREET U. S. A. HOSPITAL, as follows:—

SIX FRAME BUILDINGS, containing about 9150 feet Flooring Boards, 29,225 feet Rough Boards, 19,800 feet Hemlock Scantling, and 62 Windows.

Also, Cooking Range and Chimney, and all the Bath Tubs, Gas and Water Pipe and Fixtures, Soil Containers, etc., appertaining to said Hospital.

Specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within ten (10) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army. HENRY W. JANES, Capt. and A. Q. M. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army. 12 24 7t]

A VERY SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, capable of large extension, having lately been formed into a joint-stock company, a limited portion of the stock is offered for sale to desirable parties at such rates as will enable purchasers to realize a handsome interest on their investment. Apply to J. G. WATMOUGH & CO., 42 S. THIRD Street, up-stairs. 12 15 10t* Philadelphia.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and perm

LITERATURE.

A RUN THROUGH OUR PHILADELPHIA BOOK STORES.

As every one gives or expects a gift of some kind when the Christmas season comes round, the ingenuity of every donor is taxed to the utmost to determine what will be most acceptable to the donee. As a general rule, after considering *pro* and *con* all the articles which suggest themselves, the selector of a present falls behind the bulwarks of assumed literary taste, and avoids committing himself by sending—a book. Now in this selection there is a sound stroke of policy. In the first place, almost every one welcomes a good book as a most acceptable addition, and really is more pleased with it than he would have been with any of the other articles exposed for sale; and, in the second place, however much dissatisfied he may be, a sense of his own reputation as a *litterateur* prevents him exposing, even to his nearest friend, a disappointment. A consideration of these two advantages may account for the universal demand for books as presents. But whatever the cause, the fact remains, that an immense number of our citizens give and receive books during the holiday season.

When the donor decides to give a book, it must not be thought that his difficulties are all over; they have but begun. We will not venture to express an opinion as to the number of volumes presented for his choice. "Of the making of books there is no end." Fiction for the young, poetry for the romantic, history and philosophy for the grave, classics for the student, and so on through the thousand minor departments of the literature of our country—a world in itself—with principalities and powers as distinct and as potent as those of the outer physical universe. Now, in order to save our readers the trouble of a making a tour of all the various book stores with which our city abounds, and seeking among all the various publishers what can only be secured from one of them, we have gone over the goods for the public, and will give, in a running article, our experience of where the particular wants of the searchers for presents can best be supplied. The field is a wide one. The stores abound with every variety of literature, from "Macaulay" to "Mother Goose;" and side by side will be found "Plutarch" and the "Learned Pig." Out of this motley throng the reader must cull the one which pleases him best; and that all tastes can be satisfied we feel assured, from the quantity and variety of the literature exposed for sale.

The grand emporium for all foreign works, whether they be issued in our sister cities or imported from abroad, is the establishment of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Nos. 715 and 717 Market street. By years of careful enterprise, they have won for themselves a reputation as publishers only of standard works of real merit, so that to-day for a book to bear the imprint of this house is a sufficient guarantee that it will repay perusal. They have thousands of works, every one of which would make a most acceptable present. The edition of "Waverly Novels," as issued by them, is noted for the extreme beauty of its typography and the unique and chaste binding. But it would be useless to enumerate all of the long lines of shelves, which we can only count by the squares of books. Every variety is found within this colossal establishment.

The special work issued by this house in commemoration of this season is "Touches of Nature"—one hundred drawings executed by our most accomplished artists, and engraved in a manner which would do credit to any publisher in the world. They are of all devices, and were executed under the especial supervision of the Dalziel Brothers of London. To this vrey valuable work is added selections from our best authors. The whole is set in golden borders, in the highest style of art. No house can surpass Lippincott's in these testimonials to the season. We recommend to all who desire to make a selection a visit to the marble palace on Market street.

The firm of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, for many years have been issuing from time to time, and frequently as often as once a week, some new work from their ever-teeming presses. The consequence is that they have a vast supply of works of their own. Early in the fame of the immortal Dickens, they selected his works as a specialty, and commenced their publication in various uniform editions, suited for the length of every purse. They have now no less than *twenty* editions of the great novelist, comprising all the plain and substantial bindings in cloth to the rich antique half-calf, with full gilt edges and backs. We can imagine no more appropriate and welcome gift than a full set of these works. While, however, the works of Dickens are the specialty of the Petersons, yet the other authors are not neglected. Lever, Collins, Marryatt, Dumas, Mrs. Henry Wood, Scott, Lippard Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Southworth, Caroline Lee Hentz, in fact, all our native authors, are found upon their shelves. They also have a choice selection of children's books, illustrated and printed in a style which must delight the young; while a well-chosen collection of all the works of the other publishers in our land, makes this emporium one in which almost every want can be supplied.

Duffield Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street, has a large collection of children's illustrated books, published by himself. Among them we recognize the inimitable story by Bulwer, of "Reynard the Fox," with illustrations of the utmost beauty and taste. A number of works of a similar kind, which have been published in the city, are also spread out, to suit the taste of any one who is seeking to select a suitable gift for a child. But not only for the little ones does Mr. Ashmead keep a supply of literature. All of the old of mankind are also cared for, and Albums, Bibles, and Prayer Books, with every kind of literary wealth, abound on every hand. This handsome store is well worth a visit; but we need barely refer to it, for all our readers know it already.

A large collection of picture frames, in addition to a number of superior pictures and a general assortment of books, are to be found at G. W. Pitcher's, No. 838 Chesnut street. All of our readers who desire pictures or frames, neat yet cheap, will do well to call and examine the numberless designs which line the walls of his store. The crowds which frequent it hourly attest its popularity.

James S. Claxton, at his new store, No. 1214 Chestnut street, has published a number of juvenile works, which commend themselves to all who wish to make gifts to the little ones. He also has a choice supply of Prayer Books, Bibles, and Testaments, and a very able work on the "Church and the World," which we can speak most highly of for ability and sound reasoning. His store, located on our principal thoroughfare, is well worth a visit, for there are few tastes which cannot be satisfied from among the ample supply of works which fill his shelves.

At No. 512 Arch street, J. A. Bancroft & Co. have a number of admirably selected works, not only from abroad, but also several choice publications of their own. The "Spirit of Praise" is a choice religious work of great merit, while the "Gem of the Poets" will make to all lovers of selected poetry a most welcome present. The same house also announces "Songs of Praise," a work replete with harmony and high Christian aspirations. A fine assortment of juveniles, and a number of standard educational works, are also on hand. The religious community will find an excellent collection of gift books upon their shelves, as well as all who desire standard school books for instruction.

Davis, Porter & Co., No. 27 South Sixth street, have an excellent supply of all works which the holidays usually call for. They have made a specialty of Dore's "Don Quixote," a work ever acceptable, and of which no respectable edition has of late years been issued. As illustrated by Gustave Dore, and handsomely printed, the work is of the utmost value, and will, we hope, create once more a taste for the writings of Cervantes, which is so natural to all who have read his works. Histories, stories, novels, adventures, albums, and children's books fill their store, and the purchaser will find all his wants supplied within their establishment.

J. K. Simons, No. 33 S. Sixth street, is the agent of the great house of Appleton in our city. Upon his shelves will be found that most valuable of any modern work, the "American Encyclopædia"—that epitome of all knowledge—well digested and carefully arranged—a work needed in every library, shop, office—every place where a well-read man is wont to frequent. It is of daily service, and cannot be excelled for value, and is a sensible, useful, and elegant gift for the holiday season. In addition to this work, all the other publications of Appleton are on hand, and can be secured at the prices for which they are sold by the house itself.

T. Elwood Zell, No. 23 South Sixth street, has issued, within a short time, Mackenzie's "10,000 Receipts," which for general knowledge, such as is daily needed in every department of business, is of great value. He has also on hand a valuable supply of school books and standard works of all kinds. A number of well-selected children's and holiday books grace his shelves, and, together with his own publications and those his discrimination points out from others, he has a variety at once choice and acceptable.

J. W. Daughaday & Co., No. 1308 Chesnut street, send us the January number of their excellent little work, "The School Day Visitor." It is filled with pleasant, rational reading, and, without filling the child's mind with worthless facts, or wearying it with pedantic essays, it is calculated to instruct and amuse. The same house has a valuable supply of all the books of the season.

THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON PUBLISHERS.

Every book-fancier knows so well where to find the Appletons, that it seems useless to give their place of business, which is at Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway. The multiplicity of superb gift-books which they offer, it is really difficult to individualize. Of their foreign importations the most prominent is that sumptuous volume, "The Life of Man Symbolized by the Months of the Year," which is, perhaps, more elaborately and carefully finished in all its details than any work produced the present season. Then, too, there are to be found at this establishment four elegant quarto volumes containing numerous fine, full-page steel engravings, after paintings selected respectively from the galleries of Vienna, Munich, Dresden and Berlin; also, "Half Hours with the Best French Authors," a royal octavo volume, which presents translations from some of the most celebrated writers of that nationality, and is illustrated with thirty large full-page engravings, from designs by Emile Bayard. The public have been indebted to the Messrs. Appleton during the past year for the reissue here of the handsome English editions of several important works upon natural history, including, for instance, Bertram's "Harvest of the Sea," Hartwig's "Harmonies of Nature," etc. etc. Geology and botany are represented respectively by Figuier's "World Before the Deluge," and the "Vegetable World," the last of which works has just been brought out here. All of Dore's works—the Bible, Dante, "Don Quixote, and Milton's "Paradise Lost," every oreign publication, in short, which is worth having may be found on the shelves or tables of this extensive establishment. No strictly American works have been brought out this year by the Messrs. Appleton, but there are several new editions of their former publications which deserve prominent mention. The "New American Cyclopædia" is one of the most valuable and useful gifts which can be made to any one who has a library, and the "Annual Cyclopædia" should be named in connection with it. The new edition of Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," with the additions from recent authors, easily holds its place as the most complete collection of the kind extant, and as a companion volume to it we have a new edition of "Christian Ballads," by Bishop Coxe. Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke's "Shakespeare" still holds its acknowledged position as one of the very best editions of the works of the great bard. That solace for hen-pecked husbands, "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," of which a very handsome edition has just been issued, and a delightful book for the juveniles, "Alice's Adventures in Wonder-Land," illustrated by Tenniel, should not be overlooked amid the more ambitious volumes of which the few we have named are but representatives.

The presses of Harper & Brothers (Franklin Square) have been at work as busily as ever during the year, and every one should possess himself of a catalogue of their publications before commencing his purchases. Among their standard publications may be named Motley's "Dutch Republic and United Netherlands;" the works of George William Curtis; and among books of travel, Doolittle's "China," Hall's "Arctic Researches," a new and elegant edition of which has just been published; Livingstone's "Zambesi;" Thompson's "Land and the Book;" Vambery's "Central Asia," etc. Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar" should not be forgotten, and the "Pictorial History of the Rebellion," compiled by Dr. Guernsey and Mr. Alden, which is truly valuable as a careful, accurate, succinct, and impartial record of the events of the war, would prove an acceptable gift to many. No more instructive or entertaining work can be put into the hands of the young than Wood's "Homes Without Hands," and the temporary happiness of every child who may receive Laboulaye's delightful "Fairy Book" will be assured. Among the standard publications, again, are "Poets of the Nineteenth Century" and "Goldsmith's Poetical Works." Coleridge, too, will be found to contain as much learning and wisdom as ever; and the admirers of Carlyle will undoubtedly gladly receive as a gift his "History of Frederick the Great." Whoever wishes to live in the memory of a friend until another holiday season comes, need only present him with a year's subscription to those unfailing sources of entertainment and instruction, *Harper's Monthly* and *Harper's Weekly*.

Messrs. Scribner & Co. have imported a large supply of Dore's "Milton," which will undoubtedly be received as one of the most acceptable of the productions of this remarkable artist, by many who desire to include in their collections at least one of the works illustrated by his pencil. The same firm also has all of Dore's works, and it was hoped that Tennyson's "Elaine," with his illustrations, would be received in time for the holidays, but it has not yet come to hand. Prominent among the other foreign publications to be found here is a superb edition of "Bishop Heber's Hymns." Another elegant volume is "Gems from the Poets," a quarto, which is embellished with thirty plates, printed in colors. The only strictly American gift-book produced the present year by this firm is that unique and elegant folio, "Floral Belles," by Mrs. Badger. An edition of Burns "Cotter's Saturday Night," illustrated by Chapman; a new edition of "Folk Songs," containing 250 additional pages; and a new illustrated edition of "Bitter Sweet," with a portrait of Dr. Holland, are among the holiday publications of Scribner & Co. Among their standard works, Froude's "England" and Lange's "Commentary" should not be overlooked.

Although Messrs. Ticknor & Fields may make their books in Boston, they find New York the best place to sell them, and their establishment at No. 63 Bleecker street, into which they were compelled to move last May from their more contracted quarters on Broadway, has become the favorite resort of the lovers of elegant literature; and certainly the list of writers, native and foreign, who have chosen this house as their medium for communicating with the public, form as brilliant a catalogue as is anywhere to be found. Longfellow, Whittier, Hawthorne, Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Tennyson, De Quincey, and Browning are a few of the more prominent whose works catch the eye in a glance around the well-arranged shelves. The chief aim of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields is to make this store the depot of handsome editions of their publications, and the enterprise which they have exhibited in producing those exquisite illustrated editions of Whittier's "Maud Muller," Longfellow's "Evangeline" and "Flower de Luce," and Lowell's "Sir Launfal," deserves the most generous encouragement. A new and handsome uniform edition of Longfellow's works has lately been issued by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, and they also make a specialty of Tennyson's poems in separate volumes and in all styles of binding, as well as in uniform editions. Although they have nothing but their own publications on sale, a list of holiday gifts could be made up from these alone which could not fail to please the most fastidious.

The "Riverside Editions" of the standard authors, both American and foreign, have gained a deserved reputation for their accurate typography and general elegance, and all book purchasers hardly need to be reminded that they are issued by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, No. 459 Broome street. The firm has, for the last year or two, devoted itself exclusively to the wholesale trade; but their publications can, of course, be procured of any bookseller. "Macaulay's Essays," bearing their imprint, long ago found its way to the libraries of nearly all admirers of this great master, and a few months since Messrs. Hurd & Houghton brought out an edition of the "History of England," in six volumes. In a few weeks Macaulay's poems will complete this uniform series, which must supersede all others. It is useless to enumerate the standard works produced by this well-known house, which have been longer before the public. First among their miscellaneous works, especially adapted to the season, is "Watts' Divine and Moral Songs for Children." "Dickens' Christmas Books," is a handsome volume in itself, and its attractiveness is enhanced by Darley's illustrations. Among the works produced this fall by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton are Miss Alice Cary's "Ballads, Lyrics, and Hymns; Christmas in England," comprising selections from Irving's "Sketch-Book," very handsomely illustrated, and a series of very tasteful volumes in crown octavo, under the general designation of "The Riverside Classics," but three of which are published as yet: "Picciola," illustrated by Fleming; "Lalla Rookh," illustrated by Tenniel; and Milton's "Paradise Lost." These are printed in very clear type, and are ornamented with head and tail pieces specially engraved for them. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton's catalogue comprises a number of juvenile publications the most attractive of which are those illustrated by Stephens.

Mr. George P. Putnam has opened an establishment at No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond street. He will there resume, after January 1, the publication of the works of Irving and Bayard Taylor.

Besides many standard publications, such as Milman's "Latin Christianity," Hallam's works, and Macaulay's "Essays" and "Histories," the list of Messrs. Sheldon & Co., Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, includes some of the most widely popular works ever issued in this country. There are, for instance, Spurgeon's sermons, and miscellaneous productions, over 300,000 copies of which have actually been sold; Marion Harland's novels, "Alone," Sunnybank," etc. etc. It is not generally remembered that Messrs. Sheldon & Co. were the publishers of Edward Everett's "Life of Washington." Their stock is particularly rich in juvenile publications, of which "Rollo's Tour in Europe" and Abbott's "American History" retain all their old popularity, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that they sell minor juvenile books by the cord.

The establishment of W. J. Widdleton, No. 17 Mercer street, near Howard, is rather out of the current of Broadway trade; but a choice variety of standard and belles-lettres books may be found there—for instance, Hallam's complete works; "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy," which is unsurpassed for beauty of mechanical execution, and the works of Edgar A. Poe. Mr. Widdleton has also lately published the revised edition of "Milman's History of Christianity."

Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt, No. 451 Broome street, have produced nothing with special reference to the holiday trade, but they are the agents for the very convenient Tauchnitz editions, which enjoy a world wide popularity, and include the works of nearly all the standard writers—Macaulay, Dickens, Thackeray, Miss Bronte, etc. etc.

Religious books are the specialty of Mr. M. W. Dodd, No. 506 Broadway, and it should not be forgotten that he is the American publisher of the very popular works by the author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family" (Mrs. Charles). Her last work, "The Draytons and the Davenants," is one of the best of her productions.

The list of Mr. James Miller, No. 522 Broadway, comprises a number of works well adapted for holiday gifts, and among them are several which parents may put in the hands of their children with the assurance that the hearts of the juveniles will be gladdened. First of all should be named "Poems of Childhood," by Elizabeth Barrett Browning. This is beautifully illustrated by Hennessy & Thwaites, and is in every respect handsomely produced. Another of Mr. Miller's publications is "What the Moon Saw, and Other Tales," by Hans C. Anderson. His other juvenile publications are generally above the average of productions of this class.

Mr. G. W. Carleton has lately removed from his old stand to No. 499 Broadway. His miscellaneous publications are so numerous that it is impossible to keep track of them. "St. Elmo," Miss Evans' novel, is the latest of his publications, and the demand for it is said to be very large. "Our Artist in Peru," and a handsomely illustrated edition of "Culprit Fay," are the only gift-books which Mr. Carleton offers; but they are very attractive, and that first named is exceedingly amusing.

Headley's "Lives of Our Great Generals," for the young, with his biographies of other noted characters, can be procured at W. H. Appleton's, Nos. 92 and 94 Grand street. The same publisher also reproduces a work which was formerly a great favorite, Mrs. Jameson's "Characteristics of Women."

The specialty of Messrs. Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, is well understood; but this firm publishes some works upon other subjects than phrenology, which will be found desirable for gifts.

Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann street, publish a large variety of works instructing old and young how to amuse themselves rationally during these winter evenings.

The well-known publisher of military works, Mr. D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway, since the close of the war has beaten his ploughshares into pruning-books, and offers a large variety of elegant gift-books, as well as that *omnium gatherum* of war and literature, the "Rebellion Record."

By way of supplementing a gift of books to the young folks, nothing could be more appropriate for the family circle than the very novel and ingenious game of "Martelle," just issued by Richardson & Co., No. 540 Broadway. It unites some of the leading and most attractive characteristics of billiards, ten-pins, and croquet, and is produced in such handsome form, with its combinations of green cloth, black walnut, ebony mallets, and balls of ivory, that it will be an ornament in any room, while it is not at all cumbersome.

The American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street, have published several notable books during the year, among them Mr. Richard Grant White's "Poetry of the War." They have imported and have for sale a very tasteful edition of the "British Poets" in twelve volumes, but their specialty is the furnishing any pamphlet, newspaper, periodical, or book that may be ordered through their connections, which extend to all parts of the country. "The Magic Fan" is a very entertaining story which they have just produced.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

SILVERSMITHS

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.

PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,

Or furnished at short notice. 11 24 1mrp

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

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BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.

Purchasers invited to call.

Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 18 4p

KITCHEN & CO.

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW STORE,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.

FANCY GOODS, Etc.

Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.

They solicit an inspection of their goods.

C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.

N. BULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

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AND

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IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26 6

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. (5 26

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

6 1 6 Solid Silver-Ware.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

OPERA GLASSES,

GOLD SPECTACLES,

Children's Magic Lanterns,

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

12 18 6t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS!

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 9 19 6

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Home, Sweet Home

"The Last Rose of Summer.

"Auld Lang Syne."

"Star Spangled Banner."

"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas, imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, etc.,

11 15 mthsfrp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FINE OPERA GLASSES,

ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOKS,

AND MUSIC FOLIOS.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER,

12 14 1mrp SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 6 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SMITH & DREER,

S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,

Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.

A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp

THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

REMOVAL.

ISAAC DIXON,

WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO

No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,

Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine Watches, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.

N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31 eo 2

FINE OPERA GLASSES

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

10 18 tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET St.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

UMBRELLAS.

MADE FROM SUPERIOR

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SILKS

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,

FINISHED OFF WITH THE LATEST STYLES OF

IVORY, WALNUT, and PARTRIDGE

HANDLES,

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. (12 11 13t

UMBRELLAS AND CANES

ARE ACCEPTABLE AND VALUABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A large and complete assortment FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES BY

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON,

12 19 3t No. 809 MARKET Street.

NEW RUBBER DEPOT.—WILSON, HAUER & CO., No. 409 CHESNUT Street, have opened a New Rubber Depot, for the sale of Rubber Goods of every description.

Patent Cork Rubber Shoes and Boots.
Patent Cork Mattresses
Patent Cork Cushions.
Patent Spring Bottoms.
Patent Ruffled Muffs.
Patent Cork Life Preservers.
Patent Cork Rubber Soles.

Also, Guns, Pistols, Ladies' and Gents' Skates, Parlor Croquet and Parlor Base Ball, Parlor Skating, Skating Rugs, Skating Jackets, by PHILIP WILSON & Co.,

12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street

[*Continued from the Eighth Page.*]

creature, whose thoughtless soul finds expression in a never-ending titter, is commanded to cast herself flat upon the floor, and in this irritable posture to whistle "Yankee Doodle" under a chair, without laughing, the Christmas dinner gets a shaking that materially assists in its digestion.

But every country under the sun, and each particular neighborhood, has its own especial pastimes for this merriest day of all the year, and to attempt their mere enumeration would be a wearisome and thankless task.

CHRISTMAS SUPERSTITIONS.

The Crowing of the Cocks—Spinning on Christmas-Day—The Cattle at their Devotions—Taking Down the Evergreens—The Burning of the Yule-Log—The Stranger on the Grate, and Other Omens.

It is not unnatural that the Christmas season should have many peculiar superstitions attaching to it, nor that some of them should still linger in the minds of the people. One of the most ancient and curious of these was that concerning

The Crowing of the Cocks.

Silent during the hours of darkness through out the rest of the year, it was believed in olden times that "this bird of dawning" crowed from the setting of the sun on Christmas eve to its rising on Christmas morn. Shakespeare has seized upon this popular tradition, and turned it to good advantage in one of the ghost scenes in *Hamlet*. "Marcellus" reminds his companions that the ghost "faded on the crowing of the cock," and then continues in the following beautiful strain:—

"Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
This bird of dawning singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit stirs abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no planet strikes;
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time."

In old times there was a prejudice among the people of Scotland against

Spinning on Christmas-Day,

they believing that it was nothing less than sacrilege to be so engaged. The Calvinistic preachers, overflowing with anti-Christmas prejudices, took especial pains to rid their flocks of this idea. Their efforts in that direction are thus described in Jhone Hamilton's "Facile Traictise:—

"The ministers of Scotland—in contempt of the ither halie daves obseruit be England—cause their wyfis and seruants *spin* in open sicht of the people upon Yeul day; and their affectionate auditeurs constraines their tenants to yok their pleuchis on Yeul day, in contempt of Christ's Natiuitie, whilk our Lord has not left vnpunisit; for thair oxin ran wod [mad], and brak their nakis, and leamit [lamed] sum pleugh men, as is notoriously knawin in sindrie partes of Scotland."

The Devotion of Cattle.

In the counties of Cornwall and Devon, in England, it was long believed, and it is probable that the notion still lingers there and in other out-of-the-way places, that at twelve o'clock the cattle in their stalls would fall upon their knees and make "a cruel moan, like Christian creatures." It is also said that these dumb brutes, knowing naught of the change of style in reckoning the year, continued their devotions on the eve of the old Christmas. The tradition probably originated in the fact that in many of the old pictures of the Nativity the ox and ass are represented as being upon their knees, in acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the new-born babe.

Down with the Evergreens.

We have already stated that, according to the canons of the ecclesiastics, all the Christmas decorations of churches and houses must be removed before the second of February. If any of the evergreens were suffered to remain after that period, it was considered an omen of ill, as expressed in the following lines by Herrick:

"For look, how many leaves there be
Neglected there maids trust to me,
So many goblins you shall see."

There were likewise many superstitious notions associated with

The Burning of the Yule-Log.

It was the custom to deposit in some secure place the charred remains of the Yule-log, from which to light its successor on the ensuing Christmas. And it was believed that the preservation of this remnant would unfailingly secure the house against fire throughout the coming year.

So, too, if a person who was troubled with a squint should chance to enter the hall while the log was burning, the omen was considered unpropitious. A like idea attended the arrival of of a person with bare feet, more especially when that person happened to be a flat-footed woman.

The Stranger in the Grate

was another omen, which was variously interpreted, according to the circumstances. As is well known, the action of the fire on the smoke arising from the coals causes it to assume fantastic forms, from which it is possible for a lively imagination to picture anything that happens to come in mind. The rank of the fanciful stranger was therefore determined by the height of the bar to which the flake of smoke for the moment adhered. The stranger's perfections were determined by the outline of the flake, each jag or rent in which betokened a corresponding defect. The stranger would bring joy or sorrow, according as the fire burned bright or low; and should the flames suddenly start up in a sparkle, it was augured that a hero from the wars was close at hand. If any anxious maiden desires to know just when her hero will arrive, she must clap her hands before the grate, and calculate the days of waiting by the time consumed by the flake of smoke in falling from its place. Among

Other Omulous Occurrences,

if a person unluckily snuffed out a candle, his or her pairing with one of the opposite sex during the coming year was a thing not to be thought of; unless, indeed, a spark should remain, from which the candle could be rekindled by blowing on it. So it was believed that bread baked on Christmas-eve would never mould; and when Christmas fell on a Sunday, good luck awaited every one, while the reverse was the case when the festival happened on a Saturday.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The Christmas Gift—The Legend of Santa Claus—Christmas Charities.

The crowning glory of the Christmas season is

The Christmas Gift.

It is in the expectation of this that the young hearts of every Christian household beat high and wild with hope for many weeks. And not alone by them are the amenities of the holiday season thus looked forward to with eager longing. Sad, indeed, is the lot of him or her for whom, on Christmas morn, there is not at hand some token, however slight, of the remembrance of relatives and friends. Such an one is virtually an outcast, a being who has no place at the Christmas board or around the Christmas hearth. For the most attractive way in which this passion for gift-making can be indulged, we are indebted to

The Legend of Santa Claus.

This shadowy personage is variously known in this country and the German Fatherland, from which last the tradition is derived, as *Santa Claus, Kris Kinkle*—a corruption of *Christ-Kindwein* or Infant Christ—and *Saint Nicholas*; and from the various attributes assigned him the latter is evidently his great prototype. We could give no better version of the story than is found in the following immortal poem, by Clement C. Moore:—

"'Twas the night before Christmas, when all thro' the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimneys with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there:
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced through their heads;

WAITING FOR SANTA CLAUS.

And mamma in her kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap—
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters, and threw up the sash;
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow,
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below.
When what to my wondering eye should appear,
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew, in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled and shouted and called them by name:
'Now Dasher! now Dancer! now Prancer! now Vixen!
On, Comet! on, Cup'd! on, Donder and Blixen!
To the top of the porch! To the top of the wall!
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away, all!'
As leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle mount to the sky,
So up to the housetop the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys and St. Nicholas, too.
And then, in a twinkling, I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicolas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnished with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack.
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples—how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow.
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath;
He had a broad face and a little round belly,
That shook when he laughed, like a bowl full of jelly.
He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf;

"A RIGHT JOLLY OLD ELF."

And I laughed, when I saw him, in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He spake not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew, like the down of the thistle;
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
'Merry Christmas to all, and to all a good night!'"

Closely associated with Christmas gifts are the

Christmas Charities.

But while the former passes only from relative to relative, or from friend to friend, the latter embrace all humanity, and have special reference to the poor. In almost all Christian lands it has been the custom for the rich to furnish the poor in their neighborhood with a substantial Christmas dinner, in addition to the bestowing of various other favors on that great holiday. So, too, in the public corrective institutions, it is usual for the corrupted and impoverished elements of the population to be treated to a feast that does not shame the day. These occasions afford faint glimmers of that bright and joyous life which throughout the rest of the year is unknown to the subjects of poverty and crime.

CHRISTMAS AROUND THE WORLD.

Special Christmas Customs in Particular Countries — In England — Devonshire — Cheshire — Manchester—Christmas in Scotland— In Ireland — In France — In Germany—In the United States.

We have thus far given a systematic account of the origin, history, and character of the great Christmas Festival; and in course of so doing we have necessarily treated of most of the peculiarities which characterize it in the Old World and the New alike. There remains, however, a number of special customs of particular countries and localities which we shall now take up in order, commencing with our Mother Country.

Special Christmas Customs in England.

In the county of Devon, as we have already seen under the head of "Christmas Sports," the burning of the Yule-log was attended with ceremonies unlike those prevalent in other sections of the country. We have also noted the peculiar superstition there prevalent concerning the devotion of the cattle on Christmas-eve. Devonshire, in truth, appears to have a Christmas peculiarly its own. Still another local custom is yet in vogue in some localities of the county. On Christmas-eve the farmer, with his family and friends, are in the habit of partaking of hot cakes dipped in cider, the beverage itself being used to wash down the crumbs. This done, the party proceed to the orchard and make an offering of a portion of these savory dishes to the apple-trees. In the fork of the tree the cake is deposited with due ceremony, while the tree itself is drenched with the juice of its fruit. Meanwhile the men are firing off guns and pistols, and the women and girls are shouting this doggerel verse:—

"Bear blue, apples and pears enow
Barns full, bags full, sacks full.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!"

In the county of Norfolk they formerly had a similar custom of sprinkling the orchards and meadows with spiced ale. In the neighborhood of the New Forest, in Hampshire, a similar ceremony is still practised.

Cheshire likewise has its peculiar customs. In Chester and the neighboring villages crowds of singers parade the streets on Christmas eve, receiving substantial entertainment at every house which they honor with a call. So, by an ancient custom of the country, servants engage themselves to their employers from New Year's eve to Christmas Day only. During the intervening seven days the masters are obliged to shift for themselves, as all their late employes, in holiday attire, are then to be found in the larger towns, making merry with the savings of a year. It is then that the keepers of shops and public houses drive a thriving trade by day, while at night the towns are made hideous by the revelries of the thoughtless crowds. Terpsichore and Bacchus then reign supreme, as they did during the celebration of the ancient Roman *Saturnalia*, when the relation of master and servant was, for the time, in like manner effectually dissolved.

At Manchester they have a fashion of celebrating Christmas in a way that is highly characteristic of the England of three and four centuries ago. Under the superintendence of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institution, an annual "Christmas Party" is held each year in the monstrous Free-Trade Hall, which can accommodate full five thousand people. The President of the Institution takes the chair at the opening of the ceremonies, but he is soon superseded by the jolly "Lord of Misrule," under whose direction masking, mumming, and singing have full sway. Sometimes there is also a procession of the months, at other times of the seasons, and at all times of the old-fashioned Wassail-Bowl. Nor is the bringing in of the Boar's Head ever omitted. At one of these festivals, recently, the great national drama of *Saint George and the Dragon* was represented in handsome style. The Patron-Saint of England, after performing prodigies of valor, the merest mention of which would stagger the belief of our readers, at last encountered the ferocious "Dragon," whom he slew after a hot and furious contest. The *debris* of the battle was then cleared away, when the delighted spectators betook themselves to tripping "the light fantastic toe."

There are many other localities in England in which interesting local ceremonies are still practised, but we must hasten on to

Christmas in Scotland.

As we have already stated, it is only in the Highlands, and in a few sections of the southern portion of the country, that the festivities of the winter solstice are conducted at Christmas.

In these sections, at early dawn on Christmas-Day, the housemaid proceeds to make, from meal which was steeped two weeks before in *sowans-bowie*, the *Prechdachdan sour*, or *sour scones*. These finished, the housemaid turns her attention to the baking of hard cakes and soft cakes, and other edibles, among which we find such outlandish and incomprehensible names as *brandered bannocks* and *pannich perm*. The *sowans*, a sort of oatmeal porridge, are then boiled down to the consistency of molasses; and by this time the *lagan-le-vrich*, or "yeast bread," is ready. These various dishes are then served up to the whole family while still in bed; and not till old and young have emptied their *bickers* do they condescend to rise.

The time between rising and dinner is passed by the old people in consulting the signs of the coming year, and by the young in boisterous sports, among which the prominent ones are swinging, prize shooting, and ball throwing. The dinner itself is substantial and tempting. One of the favorite dishes is termed *sonsy* or *savoury haggis*, which is a jumble of sheep's maw, lung, heart, and liver, mixed with suet, onions, pepper, and salt; or of the latter and oatmeal alone. To the dinner succeeds the bowl, and when it has had a free and easy circulation, thereby raising the spirits of the company to the proper pitch, they hasten to the ball-room or the card-table, and pass the remainder of the day in great good-humor with themselves and with all the world.

One of the characteristic features of a

Christmas in Ireland

is the practice of a barbarous sport, termed "Hunting the Wren." To this diminitive bird the Irish people profess a great antipathy, which had its origin, according to tradition, in several different ways. By some authorities it is said that at the battle of Glinsuly, in county Donegal, the Catholics would have surprised the Protestant army sleeping, had the latter not been awakened by some wrens who were dancing and picking away on their drums. A similar incident is also, by some writers, attributed to the invasion of Ireland by the Danes. By others it is said that the superstitious awe in which the Druids held the wren, whom they considered the King of all the Feathered Tribe, caused the first Christian missonaries to persecute the inoffensive bird, and by their command it is hunted to the death with great glee to the present day.

Be this as it may, wren hunting is one of the most boisterous and attractive of the Irish holiday sports. There is, indeed, a dispute as to whether the proper day for the hunt is Christmas or St. Stephen's, although we believe it is at present practised only on the former. On this day the wren—or "the Devil's Servant," as it is called by its mortal foes—is hunted with untiring zeal, and battered to death wherever found.

To the hunting of the wren succeeds the ceremony of the "Wren-Bush." In this the slaughtered bird is suspended by the leg to a "bush" of holly and ivy, and in this manner is carried through the village streets, from door to door, at the head of a merry procession of men, women, and children. The ceremony is terminated by a regular Irish frolic, in which fun, dancing, and love-making vie for the mastery. In former times the procession was attended with much greater pomp than at present, the royal bird being decked with gay ribbons, and borne aloft by persons selected for the occasion; while their followers were arrayed in grotesque costumes, and had in their company the devices of hot by horses, fiery dragons, and rampant serpents, who frisked their tails about in a manner that contributed greatly to the edification of the crowd of spectators.

Christmas in France

is not what it is in England or America. In the first place, a Frenchman abhors a plum-pudding. His Christmas, to English eyes, at least, is therefore a very insignificant affair. It is nevertheless an occasion of great merriment, and it has become a custom on that day to appease family quarrels, to settle upon marriages, and to persuade dissatisfied couples again to risk the sorrows of wedded life, for the sake of its manifest joys. The most attractive element in the feasting of the day is a rare and palatable selection of Southern fruits, which at this season of the year are brought into Paris in enormous quantities. Grand ballets are to be seen at the theatres, and balls and *soupers* are the entertainments which are provided for such as frequent the gaming-houses. At midnight, too, on Christmas eve, the priests are accustomed to celebrate mass in an impressive manner, the churches and altars being profusely and elegantly decorated. The singing on these occasions is particularly good, and is listened to by great crowds of eager and happy people.

The English custom of burning the Yule-log is copied after in some sections of the country, where a large log is placed upon the hearth at six o'clock on Christmas Eve. This was at one time regarded as a sure protection from pestilence during the whole of the ensuing year for all who sat around its blazing coals. The legend of Santa Claus likewise lingers in France, that popular individual there passing under the name of *Bonhomme Noel*. Shoes, instead of stockings, are used as receptacles for the toys and candies intended for the little folks.

Christmas in Germany.

The great feature of the Christmas festival in Germany is the Christmas tree. This beautiful custom is almost universal in this country, although in England it was quite unknown until within the last quarter of a century. In Germany it is a very ancient custom, and had its origin in all probability in some of the mediæval pageants which were so popular on the continent. The tree is usually of fir, although both birch and yew are used. The Christmas tree is there always illuminated, the smaller gifts dangling from the boughs, while the more bulky ones are deposited around it on the table. In the Catholic sections of Germany, the Christ-child, from whom the gifts are alleged to come, is frequently personated by a person robed in white, and bearing a crown and wings of gilt. But this feature, being considered irreverent on account of the deceit which it involves, is said to be falling into disuse.

Christmas in the United States.

It is scarcely necessary for us to dwell at any length upon the special observance of Christmas in our own country. Every one is familiar with it, and the only points that require any explanation have already been touched upon. Our people are, perhaps, not quite so boisterous as were their English ancestors, not entirely given up to that reckless *abandon* which is still a marked characteristic of the festival as celebrated in our Mother Country. And yet, we believe that, outside of New England, where the old Calvinistic leaven is not yet extinct, it is the happiest, the gayest, and the jolliest season of the year.

Most of the churches, especially those of the Episcopal denomination, are handsomely decorated, and services appropriate to the occasion are held on Christmas morning. The remainder of the day, as well as the preceding evening, and, as a general thing, the entire week between Christmas and New Year is given up to social enjoyment, especially on the part of the children. The principal charm which the occasion has for them, however, is that of the Christmas gift. The chimney is the favorite channel through which the presents reach them and Kris-Kinkle is the patron saint to whom they are taught to ascribe the unbounded generosity of which they are the happy recipients. In many families the Christmas tree is preferred to the stocking, and in many others both are called into requisition.

A valuable lesson in the art of human kindness, and one well suited to the day, can be gleaned from the scene presented by a Christmas tree in a family of the poorer class. Around a little scrub of a pine, in the branches of which repose half a dozen gingerbread and a few sticks of peppermint candy, behold the dazzled urchins gathered, each one arrayed in his best bib and tucker, his simple heart thrilled with a joy that has been unknown for many dreary and weary months! How much happiness even a few dimes can purchase.

And now, having fulfilled the promise given at the outset, by collecting almost all that is known, and certainly all that is of any value or interest, concerning the origin, history, and celebration of the anniversary of Christ's Nativity, we again, and in all sincerity, invoke for you, kind reader, "A MERRIE CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPIE NEW YEAR"!

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HOPE, Minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ROBERT D. MORRIS, Guardian of GEORGE B. HOPE and MARY B. HOPE, children of MATTHEW B. and AGNES C. HOPE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 14 in w5t W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

ESTATE OF HENRY ROTH, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims, will present them to
JACOB KLEMM, Administrator,
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Or his Attorney, ROBERT P. DECHERT,
11 30m6t No. 209 S. FIFTH Street.

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"A MERRIE CHRISTMAS, AND A HAPPIE NEW YEAR!"—Kind reader, we tender you the compliments of the holiday season; and, to render them all the more acceptable, we likewise tender you a discourse on Christmas all over the world, from the year of our Lord 1, down to the present time.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF CHRISTMAS.

Milton's Hymn on the Nativity—The True Christmas-Day—When the Christmas Season Begins—When it Ends—Origin of the Festivities—The History of Christmas.

The scene of our Saviour's entrance upon His earthly career has been described by no other uninspired man, whether poet or historian, with such fervent eloquence and glowing imagery as we find in

Milton's Hymn on the Nativity.

"It was the winter wild,
While the heaven-born child
All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies;
Nature in awe to him
Had doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great Master so to sympathize.
It was no season then for her
To wanton with the Sun, her lusty paramour.

"Only with speeches fair
She woos the gentle air
To hide her guilty front with innocent snow;
And on her naked shame,
Pollute with sinful blame,
The saintly veil of maiden white to throw;
Confounded, that her Maker's eyes
Should look so near upon her foul deformities.

"But He, her fears to cease,
Sent down the meek-eyed Peace:
She, crown'd with olives green, came softly sliding
Down through the twining sphere,
His ready harbinger,
With turtle wing the amorous clouds dividing;
And waving wide her myrtle wand,
She strikes an universal peace through sea and land.

"No war or battle's sound
Was heard the world around;
The idle spear and shield were high up hung;
The hooked chariot stood,
Unstained with hostile blood;
The trumpet spake not to the armed throng;
And kings sat still with awful eye,
As if they surely knew their sovran Lord was by."

The poet then describes the consternation of the elements on beholding the advent of the Creator's Son, and that of the shepherds who "sat simply chatting in a rustic row:—"

"When such music sweet
Their hearts and ears did greet,
As never was by mortal finger strook;
Divinely warbled voice
Answering the stirred noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took.
The air, such pleasure loth to lose,
With thousand echoes still prolongs each Heavenly close.

"At last surrounds their sight
A globe of circular light,
That with long beams the shame-faced Night array'd,
And helmed Cherubim,
And sworded Seraphim,
Are seen, in glittering ranks with wings displayed,
Harping, in low and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to Heaven's new-born Heir."

And then comes the grand invocation, which has ever found an answer in the heart of man, and which, on this anniversary of the greatest event of the ages, will still again find a responsive echo in shouts of joy and hymns of praise:—

"Ring out, ye crystal spheres!
Once bless our human ears—
If ye have power to touch our senses so—
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time,
And let the bass of Heaven's deep organ blow;
And with your ninefold harmony
Make up full consort to the angelic symphony."

What Is the True Christmas-Day?

Although this question has practically been put at rest by the customs and traditions of fourteen centuries, it is far from easy to answer it in a manner that is not open to doubt. Although it was anciently observed by some churches in April, May, and other months, as well as in December, it has now for a long time been restricted by every Christian denomination to the latter month, and we presume the custom will never again be found to vary. Still, it may not be unprofitable to glance at the authorities which dwell upon this subject.

When we do so, we not only find that all the arguments concerning the true date are based upon mere tradition, but that they are confused and contradictory to a perplexing degree. At the earliest period to which we can trace the observance of Christmas as a professedly Christian festival, we find that some of the Churches celebrated it on the 1st and others on the 6th of January. Others, again, made it coincide with the Jewish Passover, by fixing it on the 29th of March; while by others the Feast of Tabernacles, which occurs on the 29th of September, was the favored season of the year. But some time before the reign of Constantine, in the fourth century, the New Year season irrevocably fixed its claims to this additional rejoicing. Even then, however, there was a difference in the practice of the Eastern and Western Churches. By the former the 6th of January was observed, and by the latter the 25th of December.

The Western Church was finally triumphant, the date being fixed by a mandate of Julius I, who was the head of the Roman See from A. D. 337 to 352. We are informed by St. Chrysostom, who died in the early part of the fifth century, that Pope Julius, being solicited by St. Cyril, of Jerusalem, so to do, caused inquiries to be made into the matter, and authoritatively decided that the most authentic traditions were in favor of the 25th of December. Mosheim, the celebrated historian of the Church, doubts the truth of this story; and other writers, seemingly without any warrant, have maintained that the date was fixed upon by St. Telesphorus, who was Bishop of Rome from A. D. 128 to 139.

There is a lamentable history connected with one of these early celebrations of the Nativity. In the latter part of the third century, the Emperor Diocletian, who was one of the bitterest foes that the Church has ever encountered in the whole course of its eventful history, caused all the doors of a church in Nicomedia, in which the Christians were celebrating the birth of the Saviour, to be closely barred, and then set fire to the building, not a soul escaping from the fury of the flames.

The Commencement and Ending of the Christmas Festivities.

In this country and, indeed, throughout the world, the Christmas festivities may be said to commence with the evening of December 24. But according to the weight of the ecclesiastical authorities, the festival should begin on the 16th day of the month, which is designated in the Calendar as *O. Sapientia*, from the name of an anthem sung during Advent.

The proper termination of the festivities is the 1st of February, or the eve before the Purification of the Virgin—Candlemas-Day—by which time, in accordance with the canons of the Church, all the holiday decorations of places of worship should be removed. In England, however, the festivities continue at the present day scarcely a fortnight, ending with Twelfth-Day; while in this country it is but seldom that they last beyond the commencement of the New Year.

The Origin of the Christmas Festivities.

Considering that Christmas is pre-eminently a Christian festival, it would seem strange that many of the customs peculiar to the day are to be traced back to heathenish sources for their origin. When the different European nations were first converted to Christianity, it was found that the rites peculiar to their former faith had taken such a hold upon the popular heart, that it was almost impossible to prevent their continued observance. The early missionaries, therefore, made the best of this circumstance by engrafting on the ancient ceremonies and superstitions of their converts the principles of the new faith which they had accepted, thus rendering the transition less sudden and less obnoxious.

This was particularly the case with respect to Christmas in Great Britain, from which country we have borrowed nearly all of our own methods of observing it. The origin of the principal ceremonies was the *Saturnalia* of the Romans. The season chosen for this grand merry-making was the time of the winter solstice, on the 21st of December, when the days, having arrived at the period of their shortest duration, began to lengthen, thus heralding the approach of spring and summer, which was regarded as a fit subject for rejoicing. The Roman *Saturnalia* were characterized by universal license and jollity. The relation of master and slave, for the time being, was completely severed; the former frequently attending upon the latter as servants. The houses were made gay with evergreens, and games and presents were the staple occupations of the old and young of all classes. Among the ruder nations of the North of Europe there was a similar festival at the same period of the year, characterized in this case by the sacrifice of men and cattle the hanging up of the sacred mistletoe, and the universal kindling of fires, indoors and out. From the last of these is derived the Yule Log of "Merrie Old England," of which we shall speak elsewhere. It is also said that the ancient Persians, between whom and the Druids of Western Europe there is supposed to have been an intimate relation, were accustomed to kindle fires on an extensive scale at the same period of the year.

At different times, to the peculiarities of the *Saturnalia* were added the weird rites of the Druids and the grim observances of the Saxon mythology; and from this odd mingling of Pagan ceremonials sprang the Christmas festivities of our forefathers.

The History of Christmas.

Having received the countenance of the Church, and being based on customs which were revered by the common people, Christmas continued down to the Reformation to be celebrated throughout the Christian world with great rejoicing. When the Protestant sects sprang into existence, this great festival, in common with many others on the Roman Calendar, retained its place among the customs of the Lutheran and Anglican Churches.

But by the adherents of Calvin it was rejected *in toto*, as without any warrant in Scripture. It was to the prevalence of this spirit among the Puritan settlers of New England that we owe the origin of our National Festival of Thanksgiving, as already explained in our article of November 28th, on that subject. As Scotland was the country in which the Calvinistic doctrines became most prevalent, it was there that the clergy made the most determined efforts to do away with the observance of the obnoxious festival. The result of this course is the absence, even at the present day, of anything in the way of festivity on Christmas, except in the Highlands and the county of Forfar. But even in the Calvinistic Lowlands the tendency to rejoicing at the close of the year is so irrepressible, that New Year's-Day and the preceding evening, known as *Hogmanay*, are seasons of general jollification.

In this country, while Christmas was formerly regarded by the Presbyterians with as much aversion as it is by those of their belief in the Old World, it has at last come to be observed by them generally, but merely as a season of festivity, without partaking of any sanctioned religious character.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

Mistletoe—Holly—Ivy—Laurel—Rosemary—Bay—Box—Cedar—Pine.

Says Polydore Vergil, "Trimmyng of the Temples, with hangynges, floures, boughes, and garlondes, was taken of the heathen people, whiche decked their idols and houses with suche array." So prevalent, indeed, has been the custom of thus decorating places of worship on Christmas-Day, that in the old church calendars it is designated by the words *Templa exornantur*, signifying "The Churches are decked."

While all the different kinds of evergreen have been pressed into service in the decoration of churches and houses on this occasion, it was

The Sacred Mistletoe

that held the chief sway in olden times. This parasitical plant was held in great veneration by the ancient Druids, especially when it was found clinging to the oak, which was supposed to be regarded with peculiar favor by their god "Tutanes," who was identical with the "Baal," or Sun, of the Phœnicians. It was in his honor that the great festival of the winter-solstice,

KISSING UNDER THE MISTLETOE.

corresponding to the *Saturnalia* of the Romans, was celebrated. On this occasion the ancient Britons would sally forth, with all the paraphernalia of rejoicing, the Druids or priests at their head, to gather the mysterious plant. On reaching the oak, two white bulls were first secured to it, and then the chief Druid, arrayed in robes of white, to typify his purity, ascended the tree, and with a golden knife severed the sacred plant, which was caught in falling in the robe of another priest. The bulls, and in some instances human victims as well, were then sacrificed; after which the plants thus gathered were divided among the people, and by them hung up in sprays over the entrances to their dwellings. Not only was the plant considered to possess the power to propitiate the sylvan deities during the season of frost and snow, but it was held to impart a healing influence to all who thus revered it.

As might naturally be expected, there was a strong opposition to introducing it into the Christian churches, and it is believed that it was but seldom used at any time, except through the ignorance of the sextons.

This, however, did not prevent it from entering into the decoration of private houses, and as long as it could be easily obtained it was extensively used for that purpose. At the present day it is extremely rare in England, and almost unknown in our own country. But it still flourishes in great luxuriance on the apple-trees of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, where large quantities are cut during the Christmas season and forwarded to London and other important cities, to be used in the decoration of houses and shops.

One of the most enticing games of Christmas Eve is connected with this plant. A branch of it is suspended from the wall or ceiling, and when one of the gentler sex passes under it, either purposely or by accident, she incurs the penalty of being kissed by any one of the less gentle specimens of humanity who covets the privilege. And if she be not kissed, it is generally believed that she will remain single during the whole of the coming year.

The Decorations of Churches.

While it had been customary to employ in the decoration of the churches nearly all the seasonable varieties of evergreen—the mistletoe being always excluded—the planis that are held in highest favor in England for this purpose are the holly, bay, rosemary, and laurel. The ivy

GATHERING HOLLY.

is also used, but from its associations with Bacchus and the infernal orgies celebrated in his honor, it is generally considered undesirable. It is still the custom, however, at the two great English Universities, to deck the windows of the college chapels with this plant. Cypress, also, is sometimes excluded on account of its funereal associations.

In this country, where many of the more appropriate evergreens are but scantily produced, the cedar, box, and pine are employed, from the necessities of the case. In

The Decoration of Houses

every available shoot of green is pressed into service, although holly and ivy have usually the preference. In Oxfordshire, England, there was a peculiar penalty attached to the neglect of this ceremony. The maid-servant would request the man to furnish a supply of ivy for decorating the house; and if for any reason he did not comply, he was soon horrified by the apparition of a pair of his breeches nailed up to the gateway.

CHRISTMAS FEASTING.

Christmas Fare in all Ages—The History and Concoction Thereof—The Boar's Head—The Peacock—The Turkey—Plum Pudding—Mince Pie—The Legend of "Little Johnny Horner."

What is a merry making without a feast? We defy the antiquarians to produce an example of the former, in which the latter was not the most enticing element. Christmas, therefore, has always been a season of eating and drinking. The punch bowl and the plum-pudding are its distinctive characteristics. And since it is the jolliest merry-making of all the year, it is necessarily the greatest feast in the Calendar.

Stevenson, in his "Twelve Months," has thus described this feature of a

Christmas in 1661.

"Now," says our quaint old author, "capons and hens, besides turkeys, geese, ducks, with beef and mutton, must all die; for in twelve days a multitude of people will not be fed with a little. Now plums and spice, sugar and honey, square it among pies and broth. Now a journeyman cares not a rush for his master, though he begs his plum-porridge all the twelve days. And if the cook do not lack wit, he will sweetly lick his fingers."

In ancient times it was

The Boar's Head

that held the first rank among the Christmas dishes of England. This dish appears to have been popular at a very early period. Holinshed, in speaking of the coronation of the Prince of Wales, in 1170, says that King Henry II "served his son at the table as sewer, bringing up the Bore's Head, with trumpets before it, according to the manner."

The ceremony of "Bringing in the Bore's Head" in these early days was attended with great pomp and ceremony. It was the first and foremost dish upon the Christmas table of the feudal chieftains, and was served in a manner strictly in accordance with the boisterous customs of the day. Trumpets were flourished jubilantly, and the minstrels sang their merriest strains, as the "sewer" strode into the banquet-hall, at the head of a procession of stately lords and dames. Then, advancing to the table, he chanted this roundelay:—

"*Caput Apri defero*
Reddens laudes domino.
The Bore's Head in hande bringe I,
With garlandes gay and rosemary,
I pray you all synge merely,
Qui estis in convivio.

"The Bore's Head, I understande,
Is the chefe servyce in this lande;
Loke wherever it be fande,
Servite cum Cantico.

"Be gladde, lordes, both more and lasse,
For this hath ordayned our stewarde,
To cheere you all this Christmasse,
The Bore's Head with mustarde.
Caput Apri defero
Reddens laudes domino."

As time advanced the Boar's Head came into some disrepute; and when Parliament, during the Commonwealth, endeavored to extinguish Christmas by statute, the Boar's Head became a thing of the past. In some corners of England, however, the ceremony of bringing in this dish yet lingers; while at Queen's College, Oxford, it is still an established institution.

The dish that ranked next to the Boar's Head in ancient times was

The Peacock.

This stringlorious bird was considered a rare treat, and was served in a corresponding style. First stripping off the skin without disturbing the glittering plumage, the bird was roasted whole, and then recommitted to his original covering; the beak, and frequently the whole body, were then covered with gold leaf, and sometimes a piece of cotton, dipped in spirits and ignited, was placed in his bill. Within the bird reposed spices and herbs, and without was a plentiful supply of mutton gravy and the yolk of eggs.

The lady-guest of noblest birth or most bewitching beauty was selected to bear this royal dish into the hall; and following her, to the sound of music, came the rest of the dames, in the order of their rank.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

Sometimes, however, the Peacock was served in a pie, at one end of which his crest appeared, while at the other protruded the gorgeous feathers of his tail. On such occasions, and frequently when served as first described, the gallant knights would swear over the dish to engage in the succor of such gentle beings as they might find in distress, no matter what peril attended the enterprise. And sometimes there was then and there a tournament, the victor in which was permitted further to display his skill in the cutting up of small beasts.

Although the Peacock is still a favorite Christmas dish in some sections of England and our own country, it is no longer served in such pompous style. The latest instance of the kind on record occurred at a banquet given by the Governor of Grenada to William IV, while Duke of Clarence.

But the dish that has an irresistible charm for the Englishman, all over the world, is his

Christmas Pudding.

This affair is of quite modern origin, although it had its progenitor in the plum-porridge of ancient days. This last was so highly esteemed that it was always served with the first course. Into its composition entered the broth of beef or mutton, thickened with brown bread; and, when half boiled, with a further admixture of raisins, prunes, currants, cloves, ginger, and mace.

Says Addison, in the *Tatler*, "No man of the most rigid virtue gives offense by excess in plum-pudding or plum-porridge." Indulgence in the latter was certainly excusable, for it must have been a spicy and palatable dish; and the more so the greater the pity, as it made its last appearance on the table of the royal chaplain, in 1801.

The plum-pudding to which the delectable porridge has given place is so well known that no enumeration of its ingredients are necessary in this place.

Next in order to puddings and porridge come

Christmas Pies,

and of these the Englishman is not permitted to make a monopoly, although he is entitled to the high honor of their invention. As early as 1596 Christmas pies were popular under the title of "mutton pies." At a later period neat's-tongue took the place of mutton, the remaining ingredients being nearly the same as at present.

So highly esteemed at one time were these Christmas pies that a watch was always set upon them, to forestall the depredations of thieves. The proper time to commence eating them, according to old Dr. Parr, who was an undoubted authority in all such matters, was *O. Sapientia*, or the 16th of December. Having so informed an inquisitive female, the Doctor added:—"But please to say Christmas pie, not mince pie; mince pie is puritanical."

The Puritans, indeed, were bitter foes of any thing that savored of Christmas superstition, and to their prejudices we are indebted for the following amusing stanza:—

"All plums the Prophet's sons deny,
And spice-broths are too hot;
Treason's in a December-pie,
And death within the pot."

But mince-pies, or "*minched*-pies," as they were styled in the days of Queen Bess—have survived the assaults of the round-heads; and now their sway, in this country at least, extends from the first cold snap of autumn to the advent of spring.

In this connection we will introduce

The Famous Legend of "Little Johnny Horner,"

remodelled after the following fashion:—

"*Parvus Johannes* Horner
Sedebat in a corner,
Edens a Christmas pie;
Inseruit his thumb,
Extrahit a plum,
Exclamans, 'quid smart *puer* am I.

Christmas Poultry.

In bygone days the sway of the peacock at Christmas was disputed with more or less success by capon, goose, and pheasant; and now these last have quite supplanted him. But in our own country the turkey, a right royal bird upon the festive board at all times, is the national Christmas dish, being considered of greater importance even than the indispensable mince-pie.

In closing this portion of our article, it is only necessary to recall the fact that the young folks, whether discreet or otherwise, are accustomed to sicken themselves nigh unto death with sweetmeats, confections, and fruits; while the old folks—at least the more indiscreet of them—are given over to their merry cups. While the former custom is somewhat of a modern one, the latter, we suspect, dates back to the earliest times.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

Christmas Waits and Christmas Carols.

The festivities of Christmas, like those of all other great occasions, have always been accorded the accompaniment of music, without which they would, indeed, be "flat, stale, and unprofitable." In England there is a class of musicians who are termed

Christmas Waits,

although it is not known whether the word originally denoted the music, the performers, or the instruments upon which they played. As early as the year 1400 a company of "waits" was established at Exeter, concerning whom Rymer gives a long account, commencing as follows:—

"A wayte, that nightelye from Michelmas to Shreve Thorsdaye pipethe the watche withen this courte fower tymes; in the somere nyghtes iij tymes, and makethe bon gayte at every chambere dore and offyce, as well for feare of pyckeres and pillers. He eateth in the halle with mynstrielles, and takethe lyverye (allowance) at nyghte a loffe, a galone of alle, etc."

From this account it would appear that, in the time of Edward II, the "waits" were pages of the court; but in later days they were merely minstrels, whose strains were heard only at Christmas time in England, and in Scotland—Christmas being there tabooed—at New-Year. In London, at the present time, they perambulate the streets at night for two or three weeks before Christmas, performing the popular airs of the day on various wind instruments. Their labors cease on Christmas eve, and soon after they call upon the inhabitants for their contributions. In the early part of the present century they enjoyed an official standing, with a monopoly of their calling; but now every love-sick youth in the metropolis can become a "wait" if he like. In olden times the "waits" were an indispensable element in the Yule-log ceremonies which are described below.

The singing of

Christmas Carols

is another musical feature of the great holiday, which has long prevailed in England; although, we are sorry to say, it is but seldom heard of in this country. The Christmas carol is as old as the festival itself, and in the primitive days of the Church it was customary for the bishop, surrounded by his clergy, to take part in this simple and beautiful ceremony. In these times the carol was exclusively a religious song, but it has gradually become so secularized that but little of the religious element now remains. We subjoin a few stanzas from one of the most touching of these Christmas ballads:—

"And all the bells on earth shall ring,
On Christmas day, on Christmas day;
And all the bells on earth shall ring,
On Christmas day in the morning.

"And all the angels in heaven shall sing,
On Christmas day, on Christmas day;
And all the angels in heaven shall sing,
On Christmas day in the morning.

"And all the souls on earth shall sing,
On Christmas day, on Christmas day;
And all the souls on earth shall sing,
On Christmas day in the morning.

"Then let us all rejoice amain,
On Christmas day, on Christmas day;
Then let us all rejoice amain,
On Christmas day in the morning."

Although the singing of Christmas carols has never obtained much footing in this country, we have a ceremony of similar character in the lays sung by the children at the Sunday School anniversaries, which have of late become an indispensable element in the American Christmas.

CHRISTMAS SPORTS.

The Yule-Log—Kissing Under the Mistletoe—The Procession of Mummers—The Lord of Misrule—Snap-Dragon—The Minor Christmas Sports.

The sports and games of Christmas, both in this country and in England, are still among the most attractive features of its celebration, although the practice of them has become much less boisterous than it was in the olden time in our mother country. In these right "merrie dayes,"

The Yule Log

was the grand culmination of the sports of Christmas eve. The custom is still retained in some sections of England, although it is sadly shorn of the pomp and ceremony which formerly attended it. The festival of the winter-solstice, as celebrated by the ancient Goths and Saxons, was termed *Juul* or *Yule*, by the latter of which terms Christmas is still known in the Scottish dialect. The term is most probably derived from the Gothic word *guil* or *hiul*, from which is derived the English "wheel," and which has the same significance. *Juul*, or *Yule*, is therefore supposed to signify the turning-point of the year,—a supposition which is confirmed by the fact that in the old clog almanacs the Yule-tide is designated by the device of a wheel.

The ceremony of bringing in the Yule-log was conducted in the following manner:—The party repaired to the woods where the log lay, and having placed themselves in the harness, dragged it in triumph to the hall, each wayfarer raising his hat as it passed. Arriving there, they were greeted by the minstrels with a song, of which the following, supposed to belong to the period of Henry VI, is a fair specimen:

"Welcome be thou heavenly King,
Welcome born on this morning,
Welcome for whom we shall sing,
Welcome Yule!

"Welcome be ye good New Year,
Welcome Twelfth-day, both in fere
Welcome saints, loved and dear,
Welcome Yule!"

The log was then rolled upon the ample hearth and ignited with a coal from the remnant of the Yule-log of the preceding year. This done, a candle of monstrous size was lighted, and then the Christmas party made themselves merry with music and wassail.

In Devonshire, the Yule-log took the form of a bundle of ash sticks, termed the "ashton fagot," which was dragged in by horses and burned amid great rejoicings. The entire household, from the master down, would assemble in the old-fashioned kitchen; "egg-hot," a liquor composed of warm cider, mixed with spices and eggs, flowed freely; and the party engaged in various sports, such as jumping for cakes and diving for apples, with their hands tied behind their backs.

Kissing Under the Mistletoe

was another of the favorite games of the old Christmas eve, which we have already described. Still another of the ancient sports of Christmas eve was

The Procession of Mummers,

styled *guisers*, or *guisards* in Scotland, a ceremony which is still kept up in some sections of England. The term "mummer," which is synonymous with "masker," comes from the Danish *mumme*, or the Dutch *momme*. The custom was probably derived from the Roman *Saturnalia*, of which masquerading was a favorite feature. The early Christians, on New Year's day, were accustomed to run about the streets *en masque*, in ridicule of the custom of their Pagan neighbors. From these practices, it is supposed, sprang the "mysteries, or "miracle-plays," which were for many centuries a favorite amusement of all the European nations.

The mumming ceremonies of Christmas eve were in many respects similar to these popular "mysteries," although the religious element, which was prominent in the latter, was almost entirely wanting in the former. The persons engaging in them would array themselves in the most outlandish and fantastic costumes, combining all the oddities of men and brutes, and then make the round of the principal houses within their reach, to the intense delight of old and young. The ceremony was not strictly confined to the Christmas season in old times, although it is at present, wherever practised in England. At Tenby, in South Wales, it is kept up for three weeks, every house in the town being visited. In Scotland, mumming, or *guising*, is performed at New Year, as are all the other festivities of the winter-solstice.

Next in ridiculousness to the mummers came

The Lord of Misrule

of the olden time. This functionary, in a word, was the master of the Christmas Revels. We have the following account of the custom by Stow:—"In the feast of Christmas, there was in the King's house, wheresoever he lodged, a 'Lord of Misrule,' or Master of Merry Desports, and the like had ye in the house of every nobleman of honor or good worship, were he spiritual or temporal. The Mayor of London, and either of the Sheriffs, had their several Lords of Misrule, ever contending, without quarrel or offense, who should make the rarest pastime to delight the beholders. These lords beginning their rule at Allhallond Eve, continued the same till the morrow after the Feast of the Purification, commonly called Candlemas Day, in which space there were fine and subtle disguisings, masks, and mummeries, with playing at cards for counters, nayles, and points, in every house, more for pastimes than for game."

In the University of Cambridge this functionary, regularly elected from among the Masters of Arts, was termed *Imperator*, or *Praefectus Ludorum*, and his duties were not only to superintend the diversions of Christmas, but of the annual representation of the Latin plays by the students as well. A similar custom prevailed at Oxford.

In the Inns of Court in London, the Lord of Misrule reigned in great splendor, being surrounded by all the paraphernalia of royalty, including a lord-keeper and treasurer, a guard of honor, and two chaplains, who regularly preached before him in the Temple Church on Sunday. His sovereignty terminated on Twelfth-Day. In 1635, this mock-royal personage expended £2000 out of his own pocket, and in return received the honor of Knighthood at the hands of Charles I.

As an illustration of the outrageous license enjoyed by these functionaries, we subjoin an extract from the "articles" by which the Right Worshipful Richard Evelyn, Esq., constituted Owen Flood, his trumpeter, the "Lord of Misrule of all good orders during the twelve days:"

"I give free leave to the said Owen Flood to command all and every person or persons whatsoever, as well servants as others, to be at his command whensoever he shall sound his trumpet or music, and to do him good service, as though I were present myself, at their peril. I give full power and authority to his lordship to break up all locks, bolts, bars, doors, and latches, and to fling up all doors out of hinges to come at those who presume to disobey his lordship's commands. God save the King!"

The Lord of Misrule commenced his reign by absolving all his subjects from their wisdom, commanding them to retain just enough sense to know how to conduct themselves like fools.

In Scotland, previous to the Reformation, a functionary entitled the "Abbot of Unreason" was elected by the monasteries to superintend the Christmas festivities. In France, likewise, they had an *Abbas Stultorum*, or "Pope of Fools," of a similar character. The Scottish Parliament abolished the custom by statute in 1555. As might have been expected, the old Puritans were bitterly opposed to these practices, and denounced them in unmeasured terms, as relics of the "Roman *Saturnalia* and Bacchanalian festivals, which should cause all pious Christians eternally to abominate them."

One of the Christmas sports which has come down from time immemorial, and is still preserved, both in England and America, although almost unknown in Scotland, is the famous game of

Snapdragon.

The operation is very simple, although it requires a considerable amount of nerve and rapidity of motion. A quantity of plums, or raisins is deposited in a large shallow bowl, and over these is poured brandy, or some other liquor, which is then ignited. The bystanders then plunge their hands into this mimic lake of fire and draw forth, if they can, a plum. As may well be supposed, the feat is more difficult than the one performed by "Little Johnny Horner." It has thus been done into verse:—

"Here he comes with flaming bowl,
Don't he mean to take his toll,
Snip! Snap! Dragon!

"Take care you don't take too much,
Be not greedy in your clutch,
Snip! Snap! Dragon!

"With his blue and lapping tongue
Many o. you will be stung,
Snip! Snap! Dragon!

"For he snaps at all that comes,
Snatching at his feast or plums,
Snip! Snap! Dragon!"

SNAPDRAGON.

It is customary to extinguish all the lights in the room during the progress of the game, thus rendering it even more attractive. Among the many other

Minor Christmas Sports

in vogue in this country and England, we can afford space for the mention of but two or three. Of these "Blindman's Buff" is, perhaps, the most attractive. This rollicking game, although a famous one for Christmas-Day, is by no means restricted to the Christmas season, in our own country at least.

Even more boisterous is the game of forfeits. A trencher, or plate, is spun round upon the floor, and just as it is about to fall, the one who least expects the summons is called upon to catch it, ere it has entirely run its course. In nine cases out of ten the attempt to do so is a failure, and then the discomfited person is obliged to walk up to the table and deposit thereon a forfeit, in the shape of a watch, pencil, or coat, if he be reduced to the last extremity, as may be the case. When the table begins to groan under its weight of forfeits, the real sport commences in their redemption by the owners. A lady kneels, with her face in the lap of another; the latter holding up the forfeits one by one, while the former names the penalty. When a bashful youth is thus doomed to hook the tongs over his neck, and in this ridiculous outfit to kiss a forward damsel, the poor fellow is well-nigh ready to sink into the floor, at the shouts of laughter which greet his painful embarrassment. And when a giddy

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